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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

COLLEGE OF LAW 1956-57



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

COLLEGE OF LAW 1956-57

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CALENDAR 1956-57

1956 — FIRST SEMESTER

September 12, Wednesday.....Registration
September 13, Thursday.....Instruction begins
November 21, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
November 26, Monday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 21, Friday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation begins
January 3, Thursday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation ends
January 17, Thursday.....Semester examinations begin
January 26, Saturday.....Semester examinations end

1957 — SECOND SEMESTER

February 4, Monday.....Registration
February 5, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
April 16, Tuesday, 1 p.m.....Easter vacation begins
April 22, Monday, 1 p.m.....Easter vacation ends
May 28, Tuesday.....Semester examinations begin
May 30, Thursday.....Memorial Day
June 7, Friday.....Semester examinations end
June 15, Saturday.....Commencement

1957 — SUMMER SESSION

June 17, Monday.....Registration
June 18, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
July 4, Thursday.....Independence Day
August 9, 10, Friday, Saturday.....Summer Session examinations

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* Appointment effective September 1, 1956.



INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Legal education in the history of the United States has had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. What law schools there were had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student must devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staff, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to instill in their students.

PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law, and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to train students in the skills of the legal profession. However, the education of students for the practice of law, as this College views its task, has much broader implications than mere training in the skills of the profession. It involves the inculcation of an understanding of the function of law in the social order, and, in relation thereto, the role of the legal profession. The College endeavors to inspire a consciousness in its students of the highest traditions of the profession and of the profession's responsibilities for the rational development and improvement of the law in its substance and its administration.

INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of some of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method." Broadly conceived, the case method involves the study of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law, and the discussion and critical analysis of these materials by students under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and a variety of seminars are offered in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, property, commercial law, public law, evidence, corporations, and taxation, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, insurance, labor law, and legislation. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the legal profession, jurisprudence, and law and society.

THE LAW BUILDING

In the fall of 1955, the College of Law moved into its new air-conditioned building. Contemporary in design, the building contains every facility necessary for the operation of a modern law school. Although it departs from the traditional style of earlier University buildings, its large masses of glass and masonry lend dignity to its setting, and the use of the same red brick harmonizes well with nearby structures. The pictures included in this catalog are more effective than any verbal description in portraying the beauty of this structure.

Although a single building, it is divided both structurally and functionally into two distinct sections. The classroom portion, which is L-shaped to enclose a courtyard, consists of one story and a basement. Its walls to the south, east, and north are wholly of brick and enclose five attractive classrooms, an auditorium and a courtroom, all of which are windowless, and a beautifully furnished student lounge and a large smoking corridor whose exterior walls are glass. The design reflects the interior function. In the basement are the student locker rooms, mechanical equipment, and storage areas.

The library-research portion of the building has two floors and a basement. It houses the library reading room and stacks, the administrative offices of the College, the faculty offices, seminar rooms, student conference rooms, and offices for the *Law Forum*. The main reading room of the library extends two stories in height and is a cheerful, well lighted room. Since the library is operated on the open-stack basis, study islands are located within the stack area and may be used by all law students. Fifty-two carrells are available for assignment to the student editors of the *Law Forum* and to students who have special research projects. The faculty offices are adjacent to the stacks and are readily accessible to students or visitors. The basement containing book stacks is a part of the library and affords substantial capacity for library growth.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains over 107,000 volumes. Its collection of court reports is among the best in the country, including all editions of the reports of the United States Supreme Court and inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official and National Reporter System editions, and decisions of inferior state courts, as well



The Law Library

as those of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Commonwealth. In addition to current Anglo-American statute law, it contains approximately 12,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, trials, dictionaries, briefs, bibliographies, and more than 8,000 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred forty periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. Several thousand volumes form a nucleus of a foreign, international, and comparative law section which is rapidly expanding. Law students may also use other libraries on the campus which have an additional collection of over 2,500,000 books and other library material.

The Law Library is located in the west wing of the new Law Building and is one of the most beautiful and modern libraries in the United States. The arrangement of the library is simple and compact. With the exception of a few hundred volumes of reserve books located behind the circulation desk and the rare book collection, all books are in open stack areas adjacent to the reading room. Seats have been provided for 388 persons: 150 in the reading room, 34 in alcoves, and the remainder

in the stack areas. Large tables are located at intervals throughout the stacks as oases for study, and carrells and graduate study rooms permit privacy for individual research. A typing room, visual aids room, and browsing alcove are among the other facilities offered by the library.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

The law school serves the legal profession most effectively by training competent young men and women for the responsibilities of the bar. However, the role of the modern law school does not end with a student's graduation; there is a need for continuing legal education and for a program of service to the profession. At the University of Illinois this need is met, in part, by the following services.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

Since 1949 the College of Law has published the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* represents a departure from the style of the typical law review, since each issue consists of a symposium on one legal topic of current interest to the profession. The *Law Forum* is faculty edited, and subjects are selected with the advice of a council of practicing lawyers chosen from throughout the state. The articles are prepared by leading lawyers, judges, and law teachers. In accordance with this plan, the *Law Forum* has now published nearly thirty symposia covering diverse aspects of state and federal law, *e.g.*, real estate transactions, divorce and separate maintenance, antitrust law, administration of decedents' estates, appellate practice, labor relations, criminal procedure, and federal taxation.

Each issue also contains a student section consisting of notes, comments, and recent decisions. The student section is the responsibility of the Board of Student Editors.

COURSES FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS

As one of the leaders in the movement for continuing legal education, the College of Law has, since 1947, conducted a series of short courses designed to keep lawyers, judges, and teachers abreast of new develop-

ments in both substantive and procedural law. These courses are conducted at the University and serve to bring members of the profession into contact with the College, its faculty, and its students. Advanced students are admitted to the short course sessions.

Programs are planned by the faculty of the College in consultation with an advisory council of lawyers from throughout the state. The lectures are delivered by lawyers, judges, representatives of business and government, and law teachers. Discussion periods follow the lectures. Sessions are of two or three days' duration.

The short courses cover a wide range of subject matter, *e.g.*, in 1955-56 there were courses on tax planning under the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, 1955 amendments to the Illinois Civil Practice Act, and the role of the advocate at mid-century (the latter held in conjunction with the dedication of the new home of the College).

PARTICIPATION BY FACULTY MEMBERS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED BAR

In addition to the College-sponsored *Law Forum* and the courses for practicing lawyers, individual members of the faculty play an active role in all professional areas — American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, American Law Institute, American Judicature Society, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Association of American Law Schools. These activities involve all members of the faculty and range from the presidency of the American Judicature Society through reporter for the Joint Committee on Civil Procedure of the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations to the chairmanship of and membership on a variety of committees and sections of the American and state bar associations. This participation keeps the faculty close to the best thinking in the profession and enriches the teaching program of the College.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The new building of the College offers the most modern of facilities for those members of the profession who are able to spend some time in the University community. The large library collection, arranged in open stacks, presents one of the best opportunities in the Middle West for legal research. Two offices are available for the use of visiting attorneys and judges, and dictation can be handled without disturbing the rest of

the library. Recently acquired photostatic equipment makes possible the copying of legal materials upon specific requests by members of the bar. This service is available at cost.

PREPARATION AND ADMISSION

PRELEGAL STUDY

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also upon his proficiency in verbal expression, his comprehension and thinking, his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. Consequently, a student should not choose his prelegal studies with exclusive regard to minimum requirements.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. The faculty of the College of Law has prepared a pamphlet on *Prelegal Education* in which it suggests various courses and programs of study which are helpful in preparation for law study. A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the College of Law, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Prelegal studies in college are as much a part of one's preparation for a legal career as are studies in law school. To be eligible for admission to the College of Law, an applicant must have completed a minimum of three years of college work and have achieved a minimum grade average in that work. This period of pre-law-school education should be looked upon as a very important phase of one's preparation for a place in the legal profession.

ENTRANCE WITH A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE

Two alternative programs of prelegal college preparation are available to the student. He may first obtain a bachelor's degree from an approved

undergraduate college. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a prospective tax lawyer may secure one in accountancy. Engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

ENTRANCE WITH SENIOR STANDING

The second alternative is to enter the College of Law with senior standing after three years of prelegal study. This program permits the student to obtain his bachelor's degree after one year of law study if he is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science. This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

To be eligible to apply for admission to the College of Law, the applicant must meet the following requirements:

1. He must either have obtained a bachelor's degree from an approved undergraduate college, or have attained senior standing in a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.
2. He must have a grade average of 3.5 in all college work taken. An applicant whose grade average is somewhat under 3.5 may be admitted if he presents sufficient evidence through the score he has made on the Law School Admission Test (described on page 15) of capacity for law study. Such an applicant should call at the office of the Dean of the College of Law for an interview and an explanation of the conditions under which he may be admitted.

When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required

of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. An explanation of the University's method of grading appears on page 17 under the caption "Examinations and Grades."

Law School Admission Test. All applicants for admission to the College of Law are advised to take the Law School Admission Test, and the test is required of all those whose college work is below the 3.5 grade average. The test is given at various centers in the United States by the Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey. For permission to take the test, applicants should write to the Educational Testing Service, requesting an application blank and bulletin of information. The tests are given four times a year, ordinarily in February, April, August, and November. The bulletin lists the dates when applications must be filed, the specific days on which the tests are given, and the places where they may be taken. Applications for the test and ten dollars in payment of the fee must be received in the office of the Testing Service in New Jersey not later than ten days before the date of each test.

The score secured on the test affords valuable evidence of the applicant's aptitude for law study and offers a basis for counseling him as to his plans. Since the test is designed to measure the aptitude of the applicant and not his knowledge of subject matter, no preparation for it is required. Applicants are urged to take the November, February, or April test if possible to facilitate an early decision by the College of Law regarding admission. At present the April test is given through the Student Counseling Bureau of this University, 311 Administration Building (East). Applications for the test should, however, be made to the Educational Testing Service.

Application for Admission. Applications for admission should be filed on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of their prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois, and transcripts should be sent to that address directly from the

registrars of the schools attended. Permits to enter are issued by the Director of Admissions and Records of the University.

ORIENTATION

A series of orientation lectures is presented to entering students to provide essential information and background materials to assist them in making the transition to the work of the College of Law. Members of the faculty introduce the student to the law profession and its function in the administration of justice. Senior law students describe the various student activities in the College of Law.

TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer up to two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit is given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

STUDENTS IN OTHER COLLEGES ELECTING LAW COURSES

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

CLASS HOURS AND ATTENDANCE

A full-time law student registers for twelve to fifteen hours a week. Special permission is necessary if a student desires to register for more than fifteen hours a week. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student must average fourteen credit hours of study each semester for six semesters and eight credit hours in the required eight-week summer term.



Classroom

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examinations during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research. The letter grades entered at the end of each course and the value assigned thereto in computing grade averages are as follows: A (5.0), Excellent; B (4.0), Good; C (3.0), Fair; D (2.0), Poor; E (1.0), Failure.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3.0 in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of

residence, except his final year, he has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if in a semester when he is registered for fewer than eight hours he has not passed all his courses. A student who at the end of the final year has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

THE HONOR SYSTEM

All examinations in courses in the College of Law are conducted under an honor system which is administered by the Junior Bar Association. An honor system fits in well with the purpose of the College to provide training in the highest traditions and the ethics of the legal profession.

HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: for an average grade of not less than 4.35, graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred are noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. There are presently forty-four chapters established at the leading law schools of the country. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

HARKER PRIZES

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker, who for a period of fourteen years was Dean of the College, endowed annual prizes to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course

and to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year. This fund has recently been augmented in memory of Judge Harker by his son, Mr. O. A. Harker, Jr.

WATERMAN PRIZES

Mrs. Henry Waterman has established an annual prize of \$150 in memory of her husband, Henry Waterman, who for many years practiced law in Illinois. From this sum awards are made to the winners of the Moot-Court Competition.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon those students who have met the following requirements:

- (1) Studied law in residence for a minimum of six semesters and one eight-week summer term;
- (2) Obtained 92 hours of law credit;
- (3) Completed all required courses; and
- (4) Attained a weighted grade average of at least C (3.0) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University.

GRADUATE STUDY

PROGRAMS OF GRADUATE STUDY

Programs of graduate study in law are offered to those who wish to deepen their understanding of the science and philosophy of law and to contribute to the fund of legal knowledge by the completion of original research. The program may be undertaken in preparation for a career in teaching, practice, or other field of service.

A graduate student should plan his program in conference with the Committee on Graduate Study and adapt his course of study to his individual needs. In all cases it will include an original research project, which may constitute a substantial part of his work. The research topic may be chosen from a wide field. The candidate may examine an area of law from an angle which is primarily analytical, functional, historical, or

ethical, or he may base his research on published decisions, on direct observation of legal activities, on statistical records, or on other data. The study is conducted with the advice and supervision of one or more members of the faculty of the College. A candidate should, so far as possible, choose a field of research and ascertain the availability of faculty advisers in this field before the opening of the school year.

In addition to his research program, a graduate student must register in each semester for one of the special graduate seminars. One of these is the Seminar in Law and Society, which includes a study of the objectives and methods of legal research and a survey of legal philosophies. The other is the Seminar in Legal Education, devoted to a study of the history, methods, and purposes of law teaching. A graduate student may also register for one or more of the courses which are open to advanced undergraduates.

The graduate student registers in the Graduate College and upon successful completion of his program of study is awarded the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) or the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STUDY

For admission to graduate work as candidate for a degree, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from a law school approved by the University of Illinois and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Normally no student is admitted unless he has a grade average in all law work previously undertaken of 3.5, if a candidate for the master's degree, and of 4.0, if a candidate for the doctor's degree. An applicant for the doctor's degree must also present evidence that he has the capacity for independent research. Ordinarily this requirement may be met by the submission of satisfactory evidence of legal writing done either before or after receipt of the applicant's first law degree.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

To receive a degree for graduate study, a candidate must spend at least one year in residence. He must follow a course program approved by the Committee on Graduate Study of the College of Law and consisting of at least eight units of graduate work, of which at least two units must be

in research if the student is a candidate for the master's degree, and four units in research if he is a candidate for the doctor's degree. He must secure a grade average of 3.5 for the master's degree and 4.0 for the doctor's degree. He must submit a satisfactory thesis, which for the master's degree must be submitted during the year of residence and for the doctor's degree must be submitted between one and five years after the year of residence. For the doctor's degree, he must pass a final oral examination. Work done in fulfillment of requirements for the master's degree may also be credited to requirements for the doctor's degree.

FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships for graduate study are available for qualified applicants. The number and amount of these awards are fixed by the Committee on Graduate Study with regard to the experience and needs of the applicant. The attractiveness of these grants is enhanced by reason of the fact that fellowship holders are not required to pay tuition and certain other fees.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the student section in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of the best material submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated grade average are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Membership in the Junior Bar Association is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. All the activities of the Association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competi-

tions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers. Some of the standing committees that have extensive and important assignments affecting student activities and relations are the Committee on Ethics, Committee on Moot-Court Competitions, Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, Committee on Junior Bar Association Publications, Committee on Law Lectures, and Committee on Law Recognition Day.

The Honor System. The Junior Bar Committee on Ethics is in charge of administering the honor system in the College of Law. Since the students in the College are preparing for careers in a profession which respects honesty and integrity, the faculty leaves to the students the problem of controlling the conduct of the student body. One noteworthy feature of the honor system is that all examinations are unproctored.

Student-Faculty Relations Committee. The Committee on Student-Faculty Relations provides an official liaison between the student organization and the faculty. This committee is comprised of both faculty and student representatives. The faculty members, one of whom serves as chairman, are appointed by the Dean of the College. The student members consist of the president of the Junior Bar Association and two students elected by the members of the Association. The committee transmits suggestions concerning student activities and faculty administration from students to faculty and from faculty to students.

Law Recognition Day. An annual Law Recognition Day is held late in the spring semester for the purpose of recognizing student achievements during the year. This activity includes a dinner, attended by all students, faculty, and guests, at which time awards are made for high scholarship, moot-court competition, *Law Forum* work, and other activities.

MOOT-COURT COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a joint committee of advanced students and faculty members. First-year students participate in the opening round of the competition as a part of the course in legal writing each spring semester. Sixteen winners in the first round are eligible to compete in the second round the following fall, and four students are selected from the second round to participate in the final arguments the succeeding spring. The final arguments are heard

by the members of the Illinois Supreme Court. The winners of the competition receive cash awards from the Henry Waterman Prize. The student who places first in the final argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Four national law fraternities — Delta Theta Phi, Nu Beta Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, and Phi Delta Phi — have been established at the University. The fraternities do not maintain houses but they do carry on an organized program for their members, including luncheons, dinners, talks by leading members of the bar, and discussion groups.

EXPENSES AND AID

FEES

The following fees are payable each semester by students registered in the College of Law:

	<i>Amount per Semester</i>
<i>Tuition fee</i>	
<i>Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships.....</i>	<i>\$65.00</i>
<i>Law students who are not residents of Illinois...</i>	<i>175.00</i>
<i>Illini Union service charge.....</i>	<i>7.00</i>
<i>Library fee</i>	<i>11.00</i>
<i>Hospital and medical service fee.....</i>	<i>7.00</i>

A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University hospital and medical service fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships are available exclusively to law students. Applications should be made to the Dean of the College of Law.

Scholarships for Beginning Law Students. The College of Law has a number of scholarships for beginning law students which are awarded to applicants who have outstanding college records and who are in financial need. The stipend for each of these scholarships is \$250 for the school year, plus tuition. These scholarships may be renewed in the second and third years depending on the scholastic attainment of the student.

Scholarships for Advanced Law Students. The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

(1) The scholarships are given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

(2) To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters and have taken at least twenty-six hours of work of which not less than twenty hours must have been in law courses.

(3) A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

Harker Memorial Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible for admission to or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926 and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-21.

Herrick Memorial Scholarships. Scholarships for needy and deserving students are available under the Herrick Memorial Fund. This fund was created in 1951 in the memory of Judge Lott R. Herrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1933-37.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarships. Scholarships are available to meritorious students from a special grant by the Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation.



Lounge and Hall in Classroom Wing

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS

There are a number of general University scholarships which are available to all students including those registered in the College of Law. Information about these scholarships may be obtained from the Director of Admissions and Records.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are available to a limited number of promising graduate students who wish to take work toward graduate degrees in law.

LOAN FUNDS

The University has a number of loan funds which have been established for the benefit of worthy students in need of financial aid. These funds are available to law students; however, loans are not ordinarily made to students during their first year at the University. Application blanks may be obtained from the offices of the Bursar, the Dean of Men, and the Dean of Women.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is generally inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year. If a student can not attend law school except on some basis of self-support, he should register for a reduced program.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 232 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

The College of Law maintains a placement service. While many students have positions in the practice of law awaiting them on their graduation, a substantial number must find openings for themselves or be assisted in securing connections through their school. It is taken for granted that an older lawyer or a law firm in taking a young associate into the office will wish to exercise great care as to the individual employed. It is equally important for the young lawyer — for his own well-being and development in the profession — to make a satisfactory connection with a lawyer or law firm. The placement service is under the supervision of a staff member who devotes a substantial part of his time to this assignment.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The University of Illinois College of Law Alumni Association, consisting of former students and the faculty of the College of Law, was formally organized in 1926. The object of this Association is to "foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the graduates and former students of the College of Law of the University of Illinois and to effect united action in promoting the welfare of the College of Law." This Association affords a means by which the College may maintain contact with its former students and by which they may maintain contact with the College and

with each other. An annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held at the College of Law building before the homecoming football game each fall.

CURRICULUM

REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED COURSES

The first year of law study consists of the following required courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 306—Business Associations.....	3
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
Law 315—Legal Writing A.....	2	Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	3
		Law 316—Legal Writing B.....	1

In the second year, students are advised to register in the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 323—Administrative Law.....	3	Law 320—Wills and Administration.....	3
Law 324—Corporations.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 322—Real Estate Transactions.....	2
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 326—Evidence.....	3
Law 329—Trusts.....	4	Law 328—Federal Taxation.....	4

As a condition to graduation, all students are required to obtain credit in at least one seminar course. These courses are generally taken in the senior year. Subject to maximum enrollment limitations, the student may satisfy this requirement by electing one of the following:

- Law 371—Seminar: Commercial Law
- Law 372—Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy
- Law 373—Seminar: The Legislative Processes
- Law 374—Seminar: Federal Taxation
- Law 376—Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems
- Law 377—Seminar: Public Utilities
- Law 378—Seminar: Conflict of Laws

SUMMER SESSION

The summer program includes a number of standard law courses. However, in a few courses each summer the student is offered a change of pace from the traditional case method of instruction. The solution of problems, counseling, negotiation, planning, and drafting are featured in these courses, with law-office and courtroom conditions simulated. The student is given experience in coming to grips with a legal controversy in its initial stages and following it through to its conclusion. Courses of this sort which have been offered in recent summers are:

Law 361—Problems and Procedures in Office Practice

Law 362—Practice Court

Law 363—Probate Practice

Law 365—Federal Tax Problems

Law 366—Organizing an Illinois Corporation

SCHEDULE OF COURSE OFFERINGS IN 1956-57

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

First Semester		Second Semester	
COURSE	HOURS	COURSE	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 301—Contracts A.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 303—Torts A.....	3
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 315—Legal Writing A.....	2	Law 306—Business Associations.....	3
		Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
		Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	3
		Law 316—Legal Writing B.....	1

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

Law 323—Administrative Law.....	3	Law 320—Wills and Administration.....	3
Law 324—Corporations.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 322—Real Estate Transactions.....	2
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 326—Evidence.....	3
Law 329—Trusts.....	4	Law 328—Federal Taxation.....	4

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD YEAR

First Semester		Second Semester	
COURSE	HOURS	COURSE	HOURS
Law 330—Restitution	3	Law 331—Legislation	3
Law 332—Rights in Land	3	Law 334—Criminal Law Administration and Procedure	2
Law 333—Persons	2	Law 340—Municipal Corporations	2
Law 335—Trials and Appeals	3	Law 342—Mortgages	3
Law 337—Sales	3	Law 344—Creditors' Rights	3
Law 338—Insurance	3	Law 346—Future Interests and Restraints upon Alienation	4
Law 339—Conflict of Laws	4	Law 348—International Law	3
Law 341—Oil and Gas	2	Law 350—The Legal Profession	1
Law 345—Suretyship	2	Law 353—Corporation Finance and Securities	2
Law 347—Labor Law	3	Law 355—Trade Regulation	3
Law 349—State and Local Taxation	2	Law 356—Federal Courts and the Federal System	3
Law 351—Jurisprudence	3	Law 360—Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2
Law 357—Legal Accounting	2		
Law 360—Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2		
SEMINAR COURSES			
Law 372—Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy	2	Law 371—Seminar: Commercial Law	2
Law 374—Seminar: Federal Taxation	2	Law 373—Seminar: The Legislative Processes	2
Law 376—Seminar: Current Constitu- tional Problems	2	Law 378—Seminar: Conflict of Laws	2
Law 377—Seminar: Public Utilities	2		
RESEARCH COURSES			
Law 391-394—Legal Problems	1	Law 391-394—Legal Problems	1
Law 399—Research in Special Topics . . . 1 to 4		Law 399—Research in Special Topics . . . 1 to 4	
GRADUATE COURSES			
Law 401—Seminar: Law and Society . . ½ unit		Law 400—Seminar: Legal Education . . ½ unit	
Law 491—Graduate Thesis ½ to 2 units		Law 491—Graduate Thesis ½ to 2 units	

The thesis course is required of all candidates for graduate degrees. They may elect the remainder of their courses from those designated as graduate courses and, with the approval of the Committee on Graduate Study, from a selected list of undergraduate courses.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Following is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parentheses.

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

301-302. Contracts A and B. Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (3d ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Mr. Goble and Mr. Stone (1955-56); Mr. Davis (1956-57).

303-304. Torts A and B. Seavey, Keeton & Thurston, *Cases on Torts*. Assault, battery, false imprisonment, intentional infliction of emotional distress, conversion, negligence, liability without legal wrong, nuisance, misrepresentation, defamation, invasion of privacy. (6). Mr. Lewers.

305. Judicial Remedies. Cribbet, *Cases and Materials on Judicial Remedies*. Introduction to civil procedure, common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, nature of equity jurisprudence, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, fusion of law and equity, statutory remedies. (4). Mr. Cribbet (1955-56); Mr. Stone (1956-57).

306. Business Associations. Steffen, *Cases on Agency* (2d ed.). The fundamental legal consequences to principals, agents, and third parties of association in various types of business transactions and in various forms of business enterprise. (3). Mr. Frampton.

308. Estates in Land. Williams, *Cases and Materials on the Law of Property*. The institution of property, historical background, the estate in fee simple, the struggle for free transferability (estates tail), estates for life, non-freehold estates, non-possessory future interests at common law, equitable estates and the Statute of Uses, concurrent ownership. (2). Mr. Cribbet.

309. Criminal Law. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (3d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Mr. Harno.

310. Constitutional Law. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (5th ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (3). Mr. Sullivan.

315. Legal Writing A. Fraser, *Cases on Personal Property* (3d ed., Taintor). Critical and intensive training in the use of legal language; exposition of legal and related materials, with emphasis upon individual assignments. Classroom discussion and written assignments are integrated with the law of personal property. (2). Mr. Cohn and Teaching Assistants.

316. Legal Writing B. Further training in the use of legal language, with emphasis upon the preparation of an appellate brief. This course is integrated with the moot-court competition. (1). Mr. Cohn and Teaching Assistants.

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

320. Wills and Administration. Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration* (3d ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Mr. Schnebly (1955-56); Mr. Scoles (1956-57).

321. Bills and Notes. Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (4th ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability; transfer; holder in due course; equities and defenses; liability of parties; discharge. (3). Mr. Warren.

322. Real Estate Transactions. Cribbet, *Cases and Materials on Real Estate Transactions* (mimeographed). The real estate contract (oral contracts, written memoranda, formal contracts, oral rescission and modification), escrow agreements, methods of title assurance (merchantable title, abstracts of title, title insurance, title registration), closing the transaction, the vendor-purchaser relationship — equitable conversion. (2). Mr. Cribbet.

323. Administrative Law. Gellhorn & Byse, *Cases on Administrative Law*. The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Mr. Sullivan (1955-56); Mr. Cohn (1956-57).

324. Corporations. Ballantine, Lattin & Jennings, *Cases and Materials on Corporations* (2d ed.). Promotion and organization of corporations and the rights and liabilities of officers, directors, and shareholders. (3). Mr. Frampton.

325. Pleading. Cleary, *Cases on Pleading* and Supplement. Obtaining information and forming issues in advance of trial. (3). Mr. Cleary.

326. Evidence. McCormick, *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.). Principles governing the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence. (3). Mr. Cleary.

327. Titles. Martin, *Cases and Other Materials on the Law of Conveyances*. Historical survey, requirement of a writing, execution of the deed, content and form of the instrument, description of the premises, covenants for title, estoppel by deed, adverse possession and adverse user, the recording system. (2). Mr. Cribbet.

328. Federal Taxation. Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (4th ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income; determining the taxable person; when is income realized or expense deductible; allowable deductions; corporate distributions; capital gains and losses; classes of taxpayers. Federal estate and gift taxes and Illinois inheritance tax. General problems of tax practice and procedure. (4). Mr. Young.

329. Trusts. Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (4th ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons,

between successive beneficiaries; rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; the termination of the trust. (4). Mr. Schnebly (1955-56); Mr. Scoles (1956-57).

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD YEAR

330. Restitution. Durfee & Dawson, *Cases on Remedies*, Vol. II — *Restitution*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Mr. Carlston.

331. Legislation. Horack, *Cases and Materials on Legislation* (2d ed.). A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes and their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Mr. Cohn.

332. Rights in Land. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3d ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Mr. Summers (1955-56); Mr. Cribbet (1956-57).

333. Persons. Jacobs & Goebel, *Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations* (3d ed.). Creation and dissolution of the family unit and relations between members thereof; marriage, separation, divorce, rights and duties of spouses and means for their enforcement, legal capacity of wife and infant. (2). Mr. Carlston.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (3d ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law; a study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Mr. Harno.

335. Trials and Appeals. McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (3d ed.). Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Mr. Bowman.

336. Use of Law Books. Weisiger & Davies, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (4th ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1).

337. Sales. Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (3d ed.). A study of the following legal incidents of the sale of goods viewed in the contemporary commercial context: concept of title, estoppel and fraud, documents of title, performance of the contract, warranties, remedies of parties, sales financing. (3). Mr. Warren.

338. Insurance. Goble, *Cases on Insurance* (2d ed.). Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, repre-



Courtroom

sentations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability; the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Mr. Davis.

339. Conflict of Laws. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold & Reese, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (3d ed.). Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Mr. Holt.

340. Municipal Corporations. Antieau, *Seasongood's Cases on Municipal Corporations* (3d ed.). Creation and organization; powers; city planning and zoning; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Mr. Kneier.

341. Oil and Gas. Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and the lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Mr. Warren.

342. Mortgages. Osborne, *Property Security* (2d ed.). A study of mortgages and other security transactions. (3). Mr. Holt.

344. Creditors' Rights. Hanna & McLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (4th ed.), and Hanna & McLachlan, *Bankruptcy Act of 1898 as Amended with An-*

notations (5th ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors — at law, in equity, and under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Mr. Bowman.

345. Suretyship. Walsh & Simpson, *Cases on Security Transactions*, Vol. I. Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Mr. Holt.

346. Future Interests and Restraints upon Alienation. Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; restraints upon the alienation of property interests; trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Mr. Schnebly (1955-56); Mr. Scoles (1956-57).

347. Labor Law. Handler & Hays, *Cases on Labor Law* (2d ed.). The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts. (3). Mr. Sullivan.

348. International Law. Briggs, *The Law of Nations* (2d ed.), and Brierly, *The Law of Nations*. The nature, sources, and subjects of international law, its place in the control of international society, and an examination of the law of jurisdiction, territory, recognition and succession of states, rights and immunities of states in foreign courts, diplomatic immunities, treaties, protection of citizens abroad, settlement of international disputes, war and neutrality, the United Nations, and the International Court of Justice. (3). Mr. Carlston.

349. State and Local Taxation. Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation. General property tax and tax administration: levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies. Excise taxes: general nature; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions. Jurisdiction for purposes of general property and death taxes. (2). Mr. Young.

350. The Legal Profession. Pirsig, *Cases on Legal Ethics*, and readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Mr. Harno.

351. Jurisprudence. Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. The place of law in society, the goals and methods of law, the nature of law, relation of law and social science. (3). Mr. Carlston.

353. Corporation Finance and Securities. Ballantine, Lattin & Jennings, *Cases and Materials on Corporations* (2d ed.), and mimeographed cases, materials, and problems prepared by the instructor. Drafting provisions of preferred shares; counseling problems requiring written memoranda on the application of state and federal securities laws to the marketing of securities and on the effect of statutes and decisions on distribution of dividends, redemption and purchase of shares, and recapitalization, reorganization, and dissolution of corporations. (2). Mr. Frampton.

355. Trade Regulation (Public Control of Business). Handler, *Cases and Other Materials on Trade Regulation* (2d ed.). Antitrust law, control of restrictive business practices, monopoly, unfair competition, trademarks, price discrimination, resale price maintenance, Federal Trade Commission. (3). Mr. Carlston.

356. Federal Courts and the Federal System. McCormick & Chadbourn, *Cases on Federal Courts* (2d ed.), and 1952 Supplement. Development of the federal judicial system; distribution of judicial power among federal and state courts; review of state court decisions by the Supreme Court; the law applied in civil actions in the district courts; problems of jurisdiction and practice in the district court. (3). Mr. Stone.

357. Legal Accounting. Dohr, Thompson & Warren, *Accounting and the Law* (2d ed.). An examination and analysis of accounting principles and practices in relation to the law. (2). Mr. Young.

360. Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice. A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Mr. Thomas.

361. Problems and Procedures in Office Practice. A practical course in preparation for negotiations, office conferences, and settlement procedures, with emphasis on particular areas of practice. (2). Members of the staff.

362. Practice Court. Practice work in the conduct of litigation in the trial court. (2). Mr. Cleary.

363. Probate Practice. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1).

365. Federal Tax Problems. Selected income, estate, and gift tax problems encountered in the general practice involving both substantive and procedural questions. (1). Mr. Young.

366. Organizing an Illinois Corporation. Members of the class, acting as counsel for different shareholders, plan and negotiate a pre-incorporation agreement, organize an Illinois corporation, preparing all necessary papers and forms, issue shares, and hold the organization meetings of shareholders and directors, drafting the minutes and other documents required in connection with the meetings. Some typical legal problems encountered by newly organized corporations are presented for advice and solution of class members acting as corporation counsel. (1). Mr. Frampton.

SEMINARS

371. Seminar: Commercial Law. A study of the Uniform Commercial Code and its effect on present law; an investigation of the impact of formal commercial law rules on actual business practices. (2). Mr. Warren.

372. Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy. An examination of the problems of primary interest to lawyers in the control, development, and use of

nuclear energy, with individual research and reporting projects on the lawyer's role in dealing with those problems. (2). Mr. Frampton.

373. Seminar: The Legislative Processes. Analysis of the legislative processes in the Congress and the state legislatures, the growth of statutory law; assigned problems for individual research and bill-drafting, with emphasis on the development of professional skills in this field. (2). Mr. Cohn.

374. Seminar: Federal Taxation. Income tax problems relating to the form of business organization, business operations, and various business and investment transactions. Income, estate, and gift tax problems in estate planning, and estate and trust administration. Selected research projects. (2). Mr. Young.

376. Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems. An intensive study of current constitutional law problems; civil rights litigation; regulation and taxation of interstate commerce. (2). Mr. Sullivan.

377. Seminar: Public Utilities. Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2).

378. Seminar: Conflict of Laws. Research problems in conflict of laws. (2). Mr. Holt.

RESEARCH

391-392-393-394. Legal Problems. Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Mr. Lewers and members of the staff.

399. Research in Special Topics. Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with the instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the staff.

GRADUATE COURSES

400. Seminar: Legal Education. Problems in legal education, curricula, teaching materials, methods of teaching, the place and function of individual courses in the law school program. (½ unit). Mr. Sullivan.

401. Seminar: Law and Society. A course designed to promote wide speculation on the function of law in society and to encourage criticism and the exchange of ideas concerning: the parts played by nature, morality, policy, reason, and experience in the development of the law; the relative roles of the court and the legislature in making law; when a judge should deviate from precedent; and other questions. (½ unit). Mr. Goble and Mr. Ross (1955-56).

491. Graduate Thesis. (½ to 2 units).

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

Hedrich-Blessing: pages 6, 10, 25.

Perry Glessman: pages 17, 33.

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COLLEGE OF LAW 1957-59



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CALENDAR 1957-58

1957 — FIRST SEMESTER

September 11, Wednesday.....Registration
September 12, Thursday.....Instruction begins
November 27, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
December 2, Monday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 20, Friday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation begins
January 2, Thursday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation ends
January 15, Wednesday.....Study Day (classes dismissed)
January 16, Thursday.....Semester examinations begin
January 25, Saturday.....Semester examinations end

1958 — SECOND SEMESTER

February 3, Monday.....Registration
February 4, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
April 2, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation begins
April 7, Monday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation ends
May 26, Monday.....Semester examinations begin
May 30, Friday.....Memorial Day (holiday)
June 6, Friday.....Semester examinations end
June 14, Saturday.....Commencement exercises

1958 — SUMMER SESSION

June 16, Monday.....Registration
June 17, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
July 4, Friday.....Independence Day (classes dismissed)
August 7, 8, 9, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Summer Session examinations

CALENDAR 1958-59

1958 — FIRST SEMESTER

September 10, Wednesday.....Registration
September 11, Thursday.....Instruction begins
November 26, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
December 1, Monday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 20, Saturday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation begins
January 5, Monday, 8 a.m.....Christmas vacation ends
January 14, Wednesday.....Study Day (classes dismissed)
January 15, Thursday.....Semester examinations begin
January 24, Saturday.....Semester examinations end

1959 — SECOND SEMESTER

February 2, Monday.....Registration
February 3, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
March 25, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation begins
March 30, Monday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation ends
May 25, Monday.....Semester examinations begin
May 30, Saturday.....Memorial Day (holiday)
June 5, Friday.....Semester examinations end
June 13, Saturday.....Commencement exercises

1959 — SUMMER SESSION

June 15, Monday.....Registration
June 16, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
July 4, Saturday.....Independence Day (classes dismissed)
August 6, 7, 8, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Summer Session examinations

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William McIntyre Lewers, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law* (on leave of absence 1957-58)

Robert Brownlow Looper, A.M., LL.B., D.Phil., *Assistant Professor of Law*

Paul Otto Proehl, A.M., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law*

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Legal education in the history of the United States has had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. What law schools there were had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student must devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staff, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to instill in their students.

PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law, and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to train students in the skills of the legal profession. However, the education of students for the practice of law, as this College views its task, has much broader implications than mere training in the skills of the profession. It involves the inculcation of an understanding of the function of law in the social order, and, in relation thereto, the role of the legal profession. The College endeavors to inspire a consciousness in its students of the highest traditions of the profession and of the profession's responsibilities for the rational development and improvement of the law in its substance and its administration.

INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of some of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method." Broadly conceived, the case method involves the study of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law, and the discussion and critical analysis of these materials by students under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and a variety of seminars are offered in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, property, commercial law, public law, evidence, corporations, and taxation, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, insurance, labor law, and legislation. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the legal profession, jurisprudence, and law and society.

THE LAW BUILDING

In the fall of 1955, the College of Law moved into its new air-conditioned building. Contemporary in design, the building contains every facility necessary for the operation of a modern law school. Although it departs from the traditional style of earlier University buildings, its large masses of glass and masonry lend dignity to its setting, and the use of the same red brick harmonizes well with nearby structures. The pictures included in this catalog are more effective than any verbal description in portraying the beauty of this structure.

Although a single building, it is divided both structurally and functionally into two distinct sections. The classroom portion, which is L-shaped to enclose a courtyard, consists of one story and a basement. Its walls to the south, east, and north are wholly of brick and enclose five attractive classrooms, an auditorium and a courtroom, all of which are windowless, and a beautifully furnished student lounge and a large smoking corridor whose exterior walls are glass. The design reflects the interior function. In the basement are the student locker rooms, mechanical equipment, and storage areas.

The library-research portion of the building has two floors and a basement. It houses the library reading room and stacks, the administrative offices of the College, the faculty offices, seminar rooms, student conference rooms, and offices for the *Law Forum*. The main reading room of the library extends two stories in height and is a cheerful, well-lighted room. Since the library is operated on the open-stack basis, study islands are located within the stack area and may be used by all law students. Fifty-two carrells are available for assignment to the student editors of the *Law Forum* and to students who have special research projects. The faculty offices are adjacent to the stacks and are readily accessible to students or visitors. The basement containing book stacks is a part of the library and affords substantial capacity for library growth.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains over 120,000 volumes. Its collection of court reports is among the best in the country, including all editions of the reports of the United States Supreme Court and inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official and National Reporter System editions, and decisions of inferior state courts, as well



The Law Library

as those of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Commonwealth. In addition to current Anglo-American statute law, it contains approximately 13,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, trials, dictionaries, briefs, bibliographies, and more than 8,500 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred fifty periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. Several thousand volumes form a nucleus of a foreign, international, and comparative law section which is rapidly expanding. Law students may also use other libraries on the campus which have an additional collection of over 2,500,000 books and other library material.

The Law Library is located in the west wing of the new Law Building and is one of the most beautiful and modern libraries in the United States. The arrangement of the library is simple and compact. With the exception of a few hundred volumes of reserve books located behind the circulation desk and the rare book collection, all books are in open stack areas adjacent to the reading room. Seats have been provided for 388 persons: 150 in the reading room, 34 in alcoves, and the remainder

in the stack areas. Large tables are located at intervals throughout the stacks as oases for study, and carrells and graduate study rooms permit privacy for individual research. A typing room, visual aids room, and browsing alcove are among the other facilities offered by the library.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

The law school serves the legal profession most effectively by training competent young men and women for the responsibilities of the bar. However, the role of the modern law school does not end with a student's graduation; there is a need for continuing legal education and for a program of service to the profession. At the University of Illinois this need is met, in part, by the following services.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

Since 1949 the College of Law has published the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* represents a departure from the style of the typical law review, since each issue consists of a symposium on one legal topic of current interest to the profession. The *Law Forum* is faculty edited, and subjects are selected with the advice of a council of practicing lawyers chosen from throughout the state. The articles are prepared by leading lawyers, judges, and law teachers. In accordance with this plan, the *Law Forum* has now published more than thirty symposia covering diverse aspects of state and federal law, *e.g.*, real estate transactions, divorce and separate maintenance, antitrust law, administration of decedents' estates, appellate practice, labor relations, criminal procedure, and federal taxation.

Each issue also contains a student section consisting of notes, comments, and recent decisions. The student section is the responsibility of the Board of Student Editors.

COURSES FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS

As one of the leaders in the movement for continuing legal education, the College of Law has, since 1947, conducted a series of short courses designed to keep lawyers, judges, and teachers abreast of new develop-

ments in both substantive and procedural law. These courses are conducted at the University and serve to bring members of the profession into contact with the College, its faculty, and its students. Advanced students are admitted to the short course sessions.

Programs are planned by the faculty of the College in consultation with an advisory council of lawyers from throughout the state. The lectures are delivered by lawyers, judges, representatives of business and government, and law teachers. Discussion periods follow the lectures. Sessions are of two or three days' duration.

The short courses cover a wide range of subject matter, *e.g.*, recent courses have dealt with estate and tax planning for the farmer and the businessman, the role of the advocate at mid-century (held in conjunction with the 1956 dedication of the new home of the College), legal aspects of short-term financing, effective law management, and so forth.

PARTICIPATION BY FACULTY MEMBERS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED BAR

In addition to the College-sponsored *Law Forum* and the courses for practicing lawyers, individual members of the faculty play an active role in all professional areas — American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, American Law Institute, American Judicature Society, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Association of American Law Schools. These activities involve all members of the faculty and have ranged from the presidency of the American Judicature Society through reporter for the Joint Committee on Civil Procedure of the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations to the chairmanship of and membership on a variety of committees and sections of the American and state bar associations. This participation keeps the faculty close to the best thinking in the profession and enriches the teaching program of the College.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The new building of the College offers the most modern of facilities for those members of the profession who are able to spend some time in the University community. The large library collection, arranged in open stacks, presents one of the best opportunities in the Middle West for legal research. Two offices are available for the use of visiting attorneys and judges, and dictation can be handled without disturbing the rest of

the library. Recently acquired photostatic equipment makes possible the copying of legal materials upon specific requests by members of the bar. This service is available at cost.

PREPARATION AND ADMISSION

PRELEGAL STUDY

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also upon his proficiency in verbal expression, his comprehension and thinking, his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. Consequently, a student should not choose his prelegal studies with undue regard to minimum requirements. This period of pre-law-school education should be looked upon as a very important phase of one's preparation for a place in the legal profession.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. The faculty of the College of Law has prepared a pamphlet entitled *Education for a Career in Law* in which it suggests various courses and programs of study which are helpful in preparation for law study. A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the College of Law, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

ENTRANCE WITH A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE

Two alternative programs of prelegal college preparation are available to the student. He may first obtain a bachelor's degree from an approved undergraduate college. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a pros-

pective tax lawyer may secure one in accountancy. Engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

ENTRANCE WITH SENIOR STANDING

The second alternative is to enter the College of Law with senior standing after three years of prelegal study. This program permits the student to obtain his bachelor's degree after one year of law study if he is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science. This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

To be eligible to apply for admission to the College of Law, the applicant must meet the following requirements:

1. He must either have obtained a bachelor's degree from an approved undergraduate college, or have attained senior standing in a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.

2. He must have a grade average of 3.5 in all college work taken. An applicant whose grade average is somewhat under 3.5 may be admitted if he presents sufficient evidence through the score he has made on the Law School Admission Test (described below) of capacity for law study. Such an applicant should call at the office of the Dean of the College of Law for an interview and an explanation of the conditions under which he may be admitted.

When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. An explanation of the University's method of grading appears on page 18 under the caption "Examinations and Grades."

Law School Admission Test. All applicants for admission to the College of Law are advised to take the Law School Admission Test, and the

test is required of all those who apply for scholarships and of all those whose college work is below the 3.5 grade average. The test is given at various centers in the United States by the Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. For permission to take the test, applicants should write to the Educational Testing Service, requesting an application blank and bulletin of information. The tests are given four times a year, ordinarily in February, April, August, and November. The bulletin lists the dates when applications must be filed, the specific days on which the tests are given, and the places where they may be taken. Applications for the test and ten dollars in payment of the fee must be received in the office of the Testing Service in New Jersey not later than ten days before the date of each test.

The score secured on the test affords valuable evidence of the applicant's aptitude for law study and offers a basis for counseling him as to his plans. Since the test is designed to measure the aptitude of the applicant and not his knowledge of subject matter, no preparation for it is required. Applicants are urged to take the November, February, or April test if possible to facilitate an early decision by the College of Law regarding admission. At present the April test is given through the Student Counseling Service of this University, 311 Administration Building (East). Applications for the test should, however, be made to the Educational Testing Service.

Application for Admission. Applications for admission should be filed on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of their prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois, and transcripts should be sent to that address directly from the registrars of the schools attended. Permits to enter are issued by the Dean of Admissions and Records of the University.

TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer up to two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades

the student has received. As a rule, credit is given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

STUDENTS IN OTHER COLLEGES ELECTING LAW COURSES

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

CLASS HOURS AND ATTENDANCE

A full-time law student registers for fifteen hours a week, and special permission is necessary if he desires to register for more than fifteen hours a week. An exception to this is the second semester of the first year in which the program calls for sixteen hours. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student must average fifteen credit hours of study each semester for six semesters.

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examinations during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research. The letter grades entered at the end of each course and the value assigned thereto in computing grade averages are as follows: A (5.0), Excellent; B (4.0), Good; C (3.0), Fair; D (2.0), Poor; E (1.0), Failure.



Moot-Court Argument Before Illinois Supreme Court

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3.0 in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except his final year, he has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if in a semester when he is registered for fewer than eight hours he has not passed all his courses. A student who at the end of the final year has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: for an average grade of not less than 4.35, graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred are noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. There are presently forty-six chapters established at the leading law schools of the country. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

HARKER PRIZES

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker, who for a period of fourteen years was Dean of the College, endowed annual prizes to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course and to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year. This fund has recently been augmented in memory of Judge Harker by his son, Mr. O. A. Harker, Jr.

WATERMAN PRIZES

Mrs. Henry Waterman has established an annual prize of \$150 in memory of her husband, Henry Waterman, who for many years practiced law in Illinois. From this sum awards are made to the winners of the Moot-Court Competition.

LAWYERS TITLE AWARD

The Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation annually awards \$100 to the graduating student who has attained the highest scholastic average in real property subjects.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

To attain the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), all candidates must have

- (1) Studied law in residence for a minimum period equal to six semesters;
- (2) Earned 90 semester hours of law credit;
- (3) Completed all required courses as set forth on pages 28 and 29;
and

- (4) Attained a weighted grade average of at least C (3.0) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University.

GRADUATE STUDY

PROGRAMS OF GRADUATE STUDY

Programs of graduate study in law are offered to those who wish to deepen their understanding of the science and philosophy of law and to contribute to the fund of legal knowledge by the completion of original research. The program may be undertaken in preparation for a career in teaching, practice, or other field of service.

A graduate student should plan his program in conference with the Committee on Graduate Study and adapt his course of study to his individual needs. In all cases it will include an original research project, which may constitute a substantial part of his work. The research topic may be chosen from a wide field. The candidate may examine an area of law from an angle which is primarily analytical, functional, historical, or ethical, or he may base his research on published decisions, on direct observation of legal activities, on statistical records, or on other data. The study is conducted with the advice and supervision of one or more members of the faculty of the College. A candidate should, so far as possible, choose a field of research and ascertain the availability of faculty advisers in this field before the opening of the school year.

The graduate student registers in the Graduate College and upon successful completion of his program of study is awarded the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) or the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STUDY

For admission to graduate work as candidate for a degree, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from a law school approved by the University of Illinois and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Normally no student is admitted unless he has a grade average in all law work previously undertaken of 3.5, if a candidate for the master's degree, and of 4.0, if a candidate for the doctor's degree. An applicant for the doctor's degree must also present

evidence that he has the capacity for independent research. Ordinarily this requirement may be met by the submission of satisfactory evidence of legal writing done either before or after receipt of the applicant's first law degree.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

To receive a degree for graduate study, a candidate must spend at least one year in residence. He must follow a course program approved by the Committee on Graduate Study of the College of Law and consisting of at least eight units of graduate work, of which at least two units must be in research if the student is a candidate for the master's degree, and four units in research if he is a candidate for the doctor's degree. He must secure a grade average of 3.5 for the master's degree and 4.0 for the doctor's degree. He must submit a satisfactory thesis, which for the master's degree must be submitted during the year of residence and for the doctor's degree must be submitted between one and five years after the year of residence. For the doctor's degree, he must pass a final oral examination. Work done in fulfillment of requirements for the master's degree may also be credited to requirements for the doctor's degree.

FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships for graduate study are available for qualified applicants. The number and amount of these awards are fixed by the Committee on Graduate Study with regard to the experience and needs of the applicant.

In recent years the College of Law has been able to offer a stipend of as much as \$3,000 to highly qualified people. The attractiveness of these grants is enhanced by reason of the fact that fellowship holders are not required to pay tuition and certain other fees.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the student section in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of the best material submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated grade average

are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Membership in the Junior Bar Association is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. All the activities of the Association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers. Some of the standing committees that have extensive and important assignments affecting student activities and relations are the Ethics Council, Committee on Moot-Court Competitions, Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, Committee on Junior Bar Association Publications, Committee on Law Lectures, and Committee on Law Recognition Day.

The Honor System. The Junior Bar Ethics Council is in charge of administering the honor system in the College of Law. Since the students in the College are preparing for careers in a profession which respects honesty and integrity, the faculty leaves to the students the problem of controlling the conduct of the student body. One noteworthy feature of the honor system is that all examinations are unproctored.

Student Affairs Committee. The Student Affairs Committee provides an official liaison between the student organization and the faculty. This committee is comprised of both faculty and student representatives. The faculty members, one of whom serves as chairman, are appointed by the Dean of the College. The student members consist of the president of the Junior Bar Association and two students elected by the members of the Association. The committee transmits suggestions concerning student activities and faculty administration from students to faculty and from faculty to students.

Law Recognition Day. An annual Law Recognition Day is held late in the spring semester for the purpose of recognizing student achievements during the year. This activity includes a dinner, attended by all students,

faculty, and guests, at which time awards are made for high scholarship, moot-court competition, *Law Forum* work, and other activities.

MOOT-COURT COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a joint committee of advanced students and faculty members. First-year students participate in the opening round of the competition as a part of the course in legal writing each spring semester. Sixteen winners in the first round are eligible to compete in the second round the following fall, and four students are selected from the second round to participate in the final arguments the succeeding spring. The final arguments are heard by the members of the Illinois Supreme Court. The winners of the competition receive cash awards from the Henry Waterman Prize. The student who places first in the final argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Four national law fraternities — Delta Theta Phi, Nu Beta Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, and Phi Delta Phi — have been established at the University. The fraternities do not maintain houses but they do carry on an organized program for their members, including luncheons, dinners, talks by leading members of the bar, and discussion groups.

EXPENSES AND AID

FEES

The following fees are payable each semester by students registered in the College of Law:

	<i>Amount per Semester</i>
<i>Tuition fee</i>	
<i>Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships.....</i>	<i>\$75.00</i>
<i>Law students who are not residents of Illinois...</i>	<i>250.00</i>
<i>Illini Union service charge.....</i>	<i>7.00</i>
<i>Library fee</i>	<i>11.00</i>
<i>Hospital and medical service fee.....</i>	<i>7.00</i>



Lounge and Hall in Classroom Wing

A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University hospital and medical service fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships are available exclusively to law students. Applications should be made to the Dean of the College of Law by April 1, if possible. Without the special permission of the Dean, all applicants for scholarships are required to take the Law School Admission Test and to have the test score forwarded to the College of Law by the Educational Testing Service. For information regarding the test, see page 16.

Scholarships for Beginning Law Students. The College of Law has a number of scholarships for beginning law students which are awarded to applicants who have outstanding college records and who are in financial need. The stipend for each of these scholarships is \$250 for the school year, plus tuition. These scholarships may be renewed in the second and third years depending on the scholastic attainment of the student.

Scholarships for Advanced Law Students. The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

(1) The scholarships are given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

(2) To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters and have taken at least twenty-six hours of work of which not less than twenty hours must have been in law courses.

(3) A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

Harker Memorial Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible for admission to or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926 and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-21.

Herrick Memorial Scholarships. Scholarships for needy and deserving students are available under the Herrick Memorial Fund. This fund was created in 1951 in the memory of Judge Lott R. Herrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1933-37.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarships. Scholarships are available to meritorious students from a special grant by the Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation.

Harno Scholarships. Alumni of the College of Law, through contributions to the University of Illinois Foundation, have created the Harno Scholarship Fund in honor of the Dean Emeritus of the College, Albert J. Harno. Scholarships under this fund are available to qualified students.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS

There are a number of general University scholarships which are available to all students including those registered in the College of Law.

Information about these scholarships may be obtained from the Dean of Admissions and Records.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Generous fellowships are available to a limited number of promising graduate students who wish to take work toward graduate degrees in law.

LOAN FUNDS

The University has a number of loan funds which have been established for the benefit of worthy students in need of financial aid. These funds are available to law students; however, loans are not ordinarily made to students during their first year at the University. Application blanks may be obtained from the offices of the Bursar, the Dean of Men, and the Dean of Women.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is generally inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year. If a student can not attend law school except on some basis of self-support, he should register for a reduced program.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 232 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

The College of Law maintains a placement service. While many students have positions in the practice of law awaiting them on their graduation, a substantial number must find openings for themselves or be assisted in securing connections through their school. It is taken for granted that an older lawyer or a law firm in taking a young associate into the office will wish to exercise great care as to the individual employed. It is equally important for the young lawyer — for his own well-being and development in the profession — to make a satisfactory connection with a lawyer or law firm. The placement service is under the supervision of a staff member who devotes a substantial part of his time to this assignment.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The University of Illinois College of Law Alumni Association, consisting of former students and the faculty of the College of Law, was formally organized in 1926. The object of this Association is to “foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the graduates and former students of the College of Law of the University of Illinois and to effect united action in promoting the welfare of the College of Law.” This Association affords a means by which the College may maintain contact with its former students and by which they may maintain contact with the College and with each other. An annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held at the College of Law building before the homecoming football game each fall.

CURRICULUM

Courses marked with an asterisk (*) will be discontinued after 1957-58. Courses marked with a dagger (†) will first be offered in 1958-59.

REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED COURSES

The first year of law study consists of the following required courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301 — Contracts A	3	Law 302 — Contracts B.....	3
Law 303 — Torts A	3	Law 304 — Torts B	3
Law 305 — Judicial Remedies	4	Law 308 — Property B	3
Law 307 — Property A.....	3	Law 309 — Criminal Law	3
Law 315 — Introduction to Law A	2	Law 310 — Constitutional Law	3
		Law 316 — Introduction to Law B.....	1

Students who are in their second year of law study in 1957-58 are advised to register in the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 323 — Administrative Law	3	Law 321 — Bills and Notes	3
Law 324 — Corporations	3	* Law 322 — Real Estate Transactions.....	2
Law 325 — Pleading	3	Law 326 — Evidence	3
* Law 327 — Titles	2	* Law 328 — Federal Taxation	4
Law 329 — Decedents' Estates and Trusts...4		Law 346 — Future Interests	3

Students who are in their second year of law study in 1958-59 are advised to register in the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 320 — Business Associations.	3	Law 321 — Bills and Notes.	3
Law 323 — Administrative Law	3	Law 324 — Corporations	3
Law 325 — Pleading.	3	Law 326 — Evidence	3
Law 329 — Decedents' Estates and Trusts. . . .	4	†Law 328 — Income Taxation	3
†Law 352 — Estate and Gift Taxation.	2	Law 346 — Future Interests	3

It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting should take the course in Legal Accounting prior to taking Corporations and Federal Income Taxation.

As a condition to graduation, all students are required to obtain credit in at least one seminar course. These courses are generally taken in the senior year. Subject to maximum enrollment limitations, the student may satisfy this requirement by electing one of the following:

- Law 371 — Seminar: Commercial Law
- Law 372 — Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy
- Law 373 — Seminar: The Legislative Processes
- Law 374 — Seminar: Federal Taxation
- Law 375 — Seminar: Comparative Constitutional Law
- Law 376 — Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems
- Law 377 — Seminar: Public Utilities
- Law 378 — Seminar: Conflict of Laws
- Law 379 — Seminar: Land Use
- †Law 380 — Seminar: Estate Planning
- †Law 381 — Seminar: Labor Arbitration

Effective September 1, 1958, a further requirement for graduation is one course in legal theory or philosophy selected from the following:

- Law 348 — International Law
- Law 351 — Jurisprudence
- Law 359 — Legal History
- Law 382 — Comparative Law
- Law 383 — Law and Society

SUMMER SESSION

The summer program includes a number of standard law courses. However, in a few courses each summer the student is offered a change of pace from the traditional case method of instruction. The solution of problems, counseling, negotiation, planning, and drafting are featured in these courses, with law-office and courtroom conditions simulated. The student is given experience in coming to grips with a legal controversy in its initial stages and following it through to its conclusion. Courses of this sort which have been offered in recent summers are:

- Law 361 — Problems and Procedures in Office Practice
- Law 363 — Probate Practice
- Law 365 — Federal Tax Problems
- Law 366 — Organizing an Illinois Corporation
- Law 367 — Problems in Commercial Transactions

SCHEDULE OF COURSE OFFERINGS IN 1957-59

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301 — Contracts A	3	Law 301 — Contracts A	3
Law 303 — Torts A	3	Law 302 — Contracts B	3
Law 305 — Judicial Remedies	4	Law 303 — Torts A	3
Law 307 — Property A	3	Law 304 — Torts B	3
Law 315 — Introduction to Law A	2	Law 308 — Constitutional Law	3
		Law 309 — Criminal Law	3
		Law 312 — Property B	3
		Law 316 — Introduction to Law B	1

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

Law 320 — Business Associations	3	Law 321 — Bills and Notes	3
Law 323 — Administrative Law	3	*Law 322 — Real Estate Transactions	2
Law 325 — Pleading	3	Law 324 — Corporations	3
*Law 327 — Titles	2	Law 326 — Evidence	3
Law 329 — Decedents' Estates and Trusts	4	*Law 328 — Federal Taxation	4
†Law 352 — Estate and Gift Taxation	2	†Law 328 — Income Taxation	3
		Law 346 — Future Interests	3

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 330 — Restitution	3	Law 331 — Legislation	3
Law 333 — Persons	2	*Law 332 — Rights in Land	2
Law 334 — Criminal Law Administration and Procedure	2	Law 335 — Trials and Appeals	3
		Law 340 — Municipal Corporations	2

Law 337 — Sales	3	Law 342 — Mortgages	3
Law 338 — Insurance	3	Law 343 — Admiralty	2
Law 339 — Conflict of Laws	4	Law 344 — Bankruptcy	2
Law 341 — Oil and Gas	3	Law 348 — International Law	3
Law 345 — Suretyship	2	Law 353 — Corporation Finance and Securities	2
Law 347 — Labor Law	3	Law 355 — Trade Regulation	3
Law 349 — State and Local Taxation	2	Law 356 — Federal Courts	3
Law 350 — The Legal Profession	1	Law 359 — Legal History	3
Law 351 — Jurisprudence	3	Law 360 — Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2
† Law 354 — Real Estate Practice	3	Law 362 — Practice Court	2
Law 357 — Legal Accounting	2	Law 382 — Comparative Law	3
† Law 358 — Social Legislation and the Employee	3		
Law 360 — Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2		
Law 383 — Law and Society	3		

SEMINAR COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER

Law 372 — Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy	2
Law 374 — Seminar: Federal Taxation	2
Law 375 — Seminar: Comparative Constitutional Law	2
Law 376 — Seminar: Current Consti- tutional Problems	2

SECOND SEMESTER

Law 371 — Seminar: Commercial Law	2
Law 373 — Seminar: The Legislative Processes	2
Law 378 — Seminar: Conflict of Laws	2
† Law 379 — Seminar: Land Use	2
† Law 380 — Seminar: Estate Planning	2
† Law 381 — Seminar: Labor Arbitration	2

RESEARCH COURSES

Law 391-394 — Legal Problems	1	Law 391-394 — Legal Problems	1
Law 399 — Research in Special Topics	1-4	Law 399 — Research in Special Topics	1-4

GRADUATE COURSES

Law 491 — Graduate Thesis ½ to 2 units	Law 491 — Graduate Thesis ½ to 2 units
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DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Following is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parentheses.

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

301-302. Contracts A and B. Patterson, Goble & Jones, *Cases on Contracts* (4th ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Mr. Davis.

303-304. Torts A and B. Seavey, Keeton & Keeton, *Cases on Torts*. Assault, battery, false imprisonment, intentional infliction of emotional distress, conversion, negligence, liability without legal wrong, nuisance, misrepresentation, defamation, invasion of privacy. (6). Mr. Proehl and Mr. Fleming.

305. Judicial Remedies. Cribbet, *Cases and Materials on Judicial Remedies*. Introduction to civil procedure, common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, nature of equity jurisprudence, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, fusion of law and equity, statutory remedies. (4). Mr. Stone.

307-308. Property A and B. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property* (1st standard ed.). The concept of property, acquisition of private property, recognized property interests (personal, real, estates in land), gratuitous transfer of property interests, commercial transfers (sale, lease), the use of property. (6). Mr. Cribbet.

309. Criminal Law. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (4th ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Mr. Bowman.

310. Constitutional Law. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (5th ed. 1957 supplement). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (3). Mr. Sullivan.

315. Introduction to Law A. Dowling, Patterson & Powell, *Materials for Legal Method* (2d ed., Jones). Principal emphasis of course is on development and improvement of skills in legal writing. Assignments may include brief writing, and preparation of legal memoranda or opinions. Initial phase of course will introduce students to problems of legal method to be covered by lectures correlated with assigned readings, followed by training in legal bibliography. (2). Mr. Cohn and Teaching Assistants.

316. Introduction to Law B. Further training in legal writing with principal emphasis on the preparation of an appellate brief. This course is integrated with the moot-court competition. (1). Mr. Cohn and Teaching Assistants.

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

320. Business Associations. Steffen, *Cases on Agency* (2d ed.). The fundamental legal consequences to principals, agents, and third parties of association in various types of business transactions and in various forms of business enterprise. (3). Mr. Frampton.

321. Bills and Notes. Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (4th ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability; transfer; holder in due course; equities and defenses; liability of parties; discharge. (3). Mr. Warren.

322. Real Estate Transactions. Cribbet, *Cases and Materials on Real Estate Transactions* (mimeographed). The real estate contract (oral contracts, written memoranda, formal contracts, oral rescission and modification), escrow agreements, methods of title assurance (merchantable title, abstracts of title, title insurance, title registration), closing the transaction, the vendor-purchaser relationship — equitable conversion. (Offered in 1957-58 only.) (2). Mr. Cribbet.

323. Administrative Law. Gellhorn & Byse, *Cases on Administrative Law*. The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Mr. Cohn.

324. Corporations. Ballantine, Lattin & Jennings, *Cases and Materials on Corporations* (2d ed.). Promotion and organization of corporations and the rights and liabilities of officers, directors, and shareholders. It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take Law 357 before taking this course. (3). Mr. Frampton.

325. Pleading. Cleary, *Cases on Pleading* and Supplement. Obtaining information and forming issues in advance of trial. (3). Mr. Cleary.

326. Evidence. McCormick, *Cases on Evidence* (3d ed.). Principles governing the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence. (3). Mr. Cleary.

327. Titles. Martin, *Cases and Other Materials on the Law of Conveyances*. Historical survey, requirement of a writing, execution of the deed, content and form of the instrument, description of the premises, covenants for title, estoppel by deed, adverse possession and adverse user, the recording system. (Offered in 1957-58 only.) (2). Mr. Cribbet.

328. Federal Taxation. Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (4th ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income; determining the taxable person; when is income realized or expense deductible; allowable deductions; corporate distributions; capital gains and losses; classes of taxpayers. Federal estate and gift taxes and Illinois inheritance tax. General problems of tax practice and procedure. (Offered in 1957-58 only.) (4). Mr. Young.

328. Income Taxation. Casebook to be announced. A study of federal income tax problems relating to business and investment transactions. Subjects treated include constitutional background, the concept of taxable income, allowable deductions, accounting for income and deductions, capital gains, partnership operations, corporate distributions and reorganizations, and tax procedure. (It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take Law 357 before taking Income Taxation.) (First offered in 1958-59.) (3). Mr. Young.

329. Decedents' Estates and Trusts. Scoles, *Problems and Materials on Decedents' Estates and Trusts* (mimeographed). A study of the gratuitous dis-

position of property by intestacy, by will and by inter vivos gifts and trusts, including administration of decedents' estates and trusts. (4). Mr. Scoles.

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD-YEAR

330. Restitution. Durfee & Dawson, *Cases on Remedies*, Vol. II — *Restitution*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Mr. Looper.

331. Legislation. Horack, *Cases and Materials on Legislation* (2d ed.). A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes and their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Mr. Cohn.

332. Rights in Land. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3d ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (Offered in 1957-58 only.) (2). Mr. Scoles.

333. Persons. Jacobs & Goebel, *Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations* (3d ed.). Creation and dissolution of the family unit and relations between members thereof; marriage, separation, divorce, rights and duties of spouses and means for their enforcement, legal capacity of wife and infant. (2). Mr. Carlston.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (4th ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law; a study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Mr. Bowman.

335. Trials and Appeals. McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (3d ed.). Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Mr. Stone.

337. Sales. Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (3d ed.). A study of the following legal incidents of the sale of goods viewed in the contemporary commercial context: concept of title, estoppel and fraud, documents of title, performance of the contract, warranties, remedies of parties, sales financing. (3). Mr. Warren.

338. Insurance. Goble, *Cases on Insurance* (2d ed.). Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interests; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability; the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Mr. Davis.



Courtroom

339. Conflict of Laws. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold & Reese, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (4th ed.). Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Mr. Holt.

340. Municipal Corporations. Antieau, *Seasongood's Cases on Municipal Corporations* (3d ed.). Creation and organization; powers; city planning and zoning; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Mr. Kneier.

341. Oil and Gas. Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; transfer of oil and gas interests; rents and royalties; public regulation of the production of oil and gas. (3). Mr. Warren.

342. Mortgages. Osborne, *Property Security* (2d ed.). A study of mortgages and other security transactions. (3). Mr. Holt.

343. Admiralty. Materials to be announced. A study of selected problems in admiralty jurisdiction and maritime law. (2).

344. Bankruptcy. Hanna & McLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (4th ed.), and Hanna & McLachlan, *Bankruptcy Act of 1898 as Amended with Annotations* (5th ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (2). Mr. Looper.

345. Suretyship. Walsh & Simpson, *Cases on Security Transactions*, Vol. I. Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Mr. Holt.

346. Future Interests. Simes, *Case and Materials on the Law of Future Interests*. (2d ed. 1951). A study of the validity and effect of gratuitous dispositions of assets in which enjoyment is postponed, restrained, or long continued; classification of future interests; construction; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities and related restrictions. (3). Mr. Scoles.

347. Labor Law. Cox, *Cases on Labor Law* (3d ed.). The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts. (3). Mr. Fleming.

348. International Law. Briggs, *The Law of Nations* (2d ed.), and Brierly, *The Law of Nations*. The nature, sources, and subjects of international law, its place in the control of international society, and an examination of the law of jurisdiction, territory, recognition and succession of states, rights and immunities of states in foreign courts, diplomatic immunities, treaties, protection of citizens abroad, settlement of international disputes, war and neutrality, the United Nations, and the International Court of Justice. (3). Mr. Carlston.

349. State and Local Taxation. Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation. General property tax and tax administration: levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies. Excise taxes: general nature; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions. Jurisdiction for purposes of general property and death taxes. (2). Mr. Young.

350. The Legal Profession. Pirsig, *Cases on the Legal Profession*, and readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Mr. Sullivan.

351. Jurisprudence. Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. The place of law in society, the goals and methods of law, the nature of law, relation of law and social science. (3). Mr. Carlston.

352. Estate and Gift Taxation. Casebook to be announced. This course treats the various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos or testamentary disposition. It includes a study of federal estate and gift taxes, the Illinois inheritance tax, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Attention is given to tax planning in the distribution of wealth. (First offered in 1958-59.) (2). Mr. Young.

353. Corporation Finance and Securities. Ballantine, Lattin & Jennings, *Cases and Materials on Corporations* (2d ed.), and mimeographed cases, materials, and problems prepared by the instructor. Drafting provisions of preferred shares; counseling problems requiring written memoranda on the application of state and federal securities laws to the marketing of securities and on the effect of statutes and decisions on distribution of dividends, redemption and purchase of shares, and recapitalization, reorganization, and dissolution of corporations. Law 324 is a prerequisite. (2). Mr. Frampton.

354. Real Estate Practice. Practice work in the conduct of modern real estate transactions, including typical problems in the examination of an abstract of title and the negotiation and drafting of leases, contracts of sale, deeds, escrow agreements, opinions of title, etc. (First offered in 1958-59.) (2). Mr. Cribbet.

355. Trade Regulation (Public Control of Business). Handler, *Cases and Other Materials on Trade Regulation* (2d ed.). Antitrust law, control of restrictive business practices, monopoly, unfair competition, trademarks, price discrimination, resale price maintenance, Federal Trade Commission. (3). Mr. Carlston.

356. Federal Courts. Hart & Wechsler, *The Federal Courts and the Federal System*. The federal judicial system; relationship of federal and state law; jurisdiction of federal courts and their relation to state tribunals. It is recommended that students take Law 325 and 339 before enrolling in Law 356. (3). Mr. Stone.

357. Legal Accounting. Dohr, Thompson & Warren, *Accounting and the Law* (2d ed.). An examination and analysis of accounting principles and practices in relation to law. This course is open to students who have not had more than one year of college accounting. It is recommended that those students who have had no college accounting take this course prior to taking Law 324 and 328. (2). Mr. Young.

358. Social Legislation and the Employee. Casebook to be announced. Analysis of the legal protection furnished individual employees through workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, social security, fair labor standards, and similar legislation. (First offered in 1958-59.) (3). Mr. Fleming.

359. Legal History. Radcliffe & Cross, *The English Legal System* (3d ed.), and Hurst, *The Growth of American Law*. The development of the common-law system in England and America: the origin and growth of English legal thought, legal doctrine and legal institutions; the history of real property, contracts and torts; the origin and development of courts, legislation, equity, the doctrine of precedent; the evolution of the legal profession; the reception of the common law in America. (3).

360. Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice. A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Mr. Thomas.

361. Problems and Procedures in Office Practice. A practical course in preparation for negotiations, office conferences, and settlement procedures, with emphasis on particular areas of practice. (2). Members of the staff.

362. Practice Court. Practice work in the conduct of litigation in the trial court. (2). Mr. Cleary.

363. Probate Practice. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1).

365. Federal Tax Problems. Selected income, estate, and gift tax problems encountered in the general practice involving both substantive and procedural questions. (1). Mr. Young.

366. Organizing an Illinois Corporation. Members of the class, acting as counsel for different shareholders, plan and negotiate a pre-incorporation agreement, organize an Illinois corporation, preparing all necessary papers and forms, issue shares, and hold the organization meetings of shareholders and directors, drafting the minutes and other documents required in connection with the meetings. Some typical legal problems encountered by newly organized corporations are presented for advice and solution of class members acting as corporation counsel. (1). Mr. Frampton.

367. Problems in Commercial Transactions. Solution of problems and drafting of instruments relating to selected areas of commercial law. (1). Mr. Warren.

SEMINAR COURSES

371. Seminar: Commercial Law. A study of the Uniform Commercial Code and its effect on present law; an investigation of the impact of formal commercial law rules on actual business practices. (2). Mr. Warren.

372. Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy. An examination of the problems of primary interest to lawyers in the control, development, and use of nuclear energy, with individual research and reporting projects on the lawyer's role in dealing with those problems. (2). Mr. Frampton.

373. Seminar: The Legislative Processes. Analysis of the legislative processes in the Congress and the state legislatures, the growth of statutory law; assigned problems for individual research and bill-drafting, with emphasis on the development of professional skills in this field. (2). Mr. Cohn.

374. Seminar: Federal Taxation. Income tax problems relating to the form of business organization, business operations, and various business and investment transactions. Income, estate, and gift tax problems in estate planning, and estate and trust administration. Selected research projects. (2). Mr. Young.

375. Seminar: Comparative Constitutional Law. A comparative study of various constitutional law systems. (Offered in 1957-58 only.) (2). Mr. Cowen.

376. Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems. An intensive study of current constitutional law problems; civil rights litigation; regulation and taxation of interstate commerce. (2). Mr. Sullivan.

377. Seminar: Public Utilities. Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2).

378. Seminar: Conflict of Laws. Research problems in conflict of laws. (2). Mr. Holt.

379. Seminar: Land Use. Current problems in public and private control of land use, including the interrelationship of zoning, nuisance law, restrictive covenants, etc., as tools of city planning; redevelopment authorities as devices for slum clearance and community development; the growing problems of water rights law. (First offered in 1958-59.) (2). Mr. Cribbet.

380. Seminar: Estate Planning. A problem and research seminar developing methods of analysis and corrective procedures in lifetime and testamentary planning. (First offered in 1958-59.) (2). Mr. Scoles.

381. Seminar: Labor Arbitration. Analysis of the nature and function of arbitration as a device for settling disputes between labor and management. Practices, procedures, and substantive issues involved. Assigned problems. (First offered in 1958-59.) (2). Mr. Fleming.

382. Comparative Law. von Mehren, *The Civil Law System*, and Looper, *Materials in Comparative Law* (mimeographed). A comparative analysis of the three basic institutions of private law: tort, contract, and property. The solutions arrived at in the common law system are contrasted with the solutions arrived at in the civil law system and in the Soviet legal system. (3). Mr. Looper.

383. Law and Society. An examination of some important ideas concerning the nature of law and the role of law in society. Mr. Looper and Mr. Cowen (1957-58); Mr. Looper (1958-59). Credit in this course will be increased from 2 hours in 1957-58 to 3 hours in 1958-59.

RESEARCH COURSES

391-392-393-394. Legal Problems. Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Mr. Proehl and members of the staff.

399. Research in Special Topics. Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with the instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the staff.

GRADUATE COURSES

400. Seminar: Legal Education. Problems in legal education, curricula, teaching materials, methods of teaching, the place and function of individual courses in the law school program. ($\frac{1}{2}$ unit). Mr. Sullivan.

491. Graduate Thesis. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 units). Members of the staff.

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

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COLLEGE OF LAW 1960-62



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COLLEGE OF LAW 1960-62

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CALENDAR 1960-61

FIRST SEMESTER — 1960

September 14, Wednesday.....Registration
September 15, Thursday.....Instruction begins
November 23, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
November 28, Monday, 8 a.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 17, Saturday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation begins
January 3, Tuesday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation ends
January 18, Wednesday.....Study Day (classes dismissed)
January 19, Thursday.....Semester examinations begin
January 28, Saturday.....Semester examinations end

SECOND SEMESTER — 1961

February 6, Monday.....Registration
February 7, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
March 25, Saturday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation begins
April 3, Monday, 1 p.m.....Spring vacation ends
May 29, Monday.....Semester examinations begin
May 30, Tuesday.....Memorial Day (holiday)
June 8, Thursday.....Semester examinations end
June 17, Saturday.....Commencement exercises

SUMMER SESSION — 1961

June 19, Monday.....	Registration
June 20, Tuesday.....	Instruction begins
July 4, Tuesday.....	Independence Day (classes dismissed)
August 10, 11, 12, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,	Summer Session
examinations	

CALENDAR 1961-62

FIRST SEMESTER — 1961

September 13, Wednesday.....Registration
September 14, Thursday.....Instruction begins
November 22, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
November 27, Monday, 1 p.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 20, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation begins
January 3, Wednesday, 1 p.m.....Christmas vacation ends
January 16, Tuesday.....Study Day (classes dismissed)
January 17, Wednesday.....Semester examinations begin
January 26, Friday.....Semester examinations end

SECOND SEMESTER — 1962

February 5, Monday	Registration
February 6, Tuesday	Instruction begins
April 14, Saturday, 1 p.m.....	Spring vacation begins
April 23, Monday, 1 p.m.....	Spring vacation ends
May 28, Monday.....	Semester examinations begin
May 30, Wednesday.....	Memorial Day (holiday)
June 8, Friday.....	Semester examinations end
June 16, Saturday.....	Commencement exercises

SUMMER SESSION — 1962

June 18, Monday.....Registration
June 19, Tuesday.....Instruction begins
July 4, Wednesday.....Independence Day (classes dismissed)
August 9, 10, 11, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Summer Session
 examinations

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Historically, formal legal education has had a slow development in the United States. As late as the year 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. Most of the law schools of that time had low admission requirements, and some offered only a one-year course of study. Several schools employed a two-year course, but only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student must devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staff, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to instill in their students.

PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law, and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to train students in the skills of the legal profession. However, the education of students for the practice of law, as this College views its task, has much broader implications than mere training in the skills of the profession. It involves the inculcation of an understanding of the function of law in the social order, and, in relation thereto, the role of the legal profession. The College endeavors to inspire a consciousness in its students of the highest traditions of the profession and of the profession's responsibilities for the rational development and improvement of the law in its substance and its administration.

INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of some of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method." Broadly conceived, the case method involves the study of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law, and the discussion and critical analysis of these materials by students under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and a variety of seminars are offered in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, property, commercial law, public law, evidence, corporations, and taxation, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses, such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, insurance, labor law, and legislation. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the legal profession, jurisprudence, and law and society.

THE LAW BUILDING

In the fall of 1955, the College of Law moved into its new air-conditioned building. Contemporary in design, the building contains every facility necessary for the operation of a modern law school. Although it departs from the traditional style of earlier University buildings, its large masses of glass and masonry lend dignity to its setting, and the use of the same red brick harmonizes well with nearby structures. The pictures included in this catalog are more effective than any verbal description in portraying the beauty of this structure.

Although a single building, it is divided both structurally and functionally into two distinct sections. The classroom portion, which is L-shaped to enclose a courtyard, consists of one story and a basement. Its walls to the south, east, and north are wholly of brick and enclose five attractive classrooms, an auditorium and a courtroom, all of which are windowless, and a beautifully furnished student lounge and a large smoking corridor whose exterior walls are glass. The design reflects the interior function. In the basement are the student locker rooms, mechanical equipment, and storage areas.

The library-research portion of the building has two floors and a basement. It houses the library reading room and stacks, the administrative offices of the College, the faculty offices, seminar rooms, student conference rooms, and offices for the *Law Forum*. The main reading room of the library extends two stories in height and is a cheerful, well-lighted room. Since the library is operated on the open-stack basis, study islands are located within the stack area and may be used by all law students. Fifty-two carrells are available for assignment to the student editors of the *Law Forum* and to students who have special research projects. The faculty offices are adjacent to the stacks and are readily accessible to students or visitors. The basement containing book stacks is a part of the library and affords substantial capacity for library growth.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains over 140,000 volumes. Its collection of court reports is among the best in the country, including all editions of the reports of the United States Supreme Court and inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official and National Reporter System editions, and decisions of inferior state courts, as well



The Law Library

as those of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Commonwealth. In addition to current Anglo-American statute law, it contains approximately 15,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, trials, dictionaries, briefs, bibliographies, and more than 9,500 bound volumes of periodicals. Three hundred periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. Several thousand volumes form a nucleus of a foreign, international, and comparative law section which is rapidly expanding. Law students may also use other libraries on the campus which have an additional collection of over 2,500,000 books and other library material.

The Law Library is located in the west wing of the new Law Building and is one of the most beautiful and modern libraries in the United States. The arrangement of the library is simple and compact. With the exception of a few hundred volumes of reserve books located behind the circulation desk and the rare book collection, all books are in open stack areas adjacent to the reading room. Seats have been provided for 389 persons: 150 in the reading room, 34 in alcoves, and the remainder

in the stack areas. Large tables are located at intervals throughout the stacks as oases for study, and carrells and graduate study rooms permit privacy for individual research. A typing room, visual aids room, and browsing alcove are among the other facilities offered by the library.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

The law school serves the legal profession most effectively by training competent young men and women for the responsibilities of the bar. However, the role of the modern law school does not end with a student's graduation; there is a need for continuing legal education and for a program of service to the profession. At the University of Illinois this need is met, in part, by the following services.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

Since 1949 the College of Law has published the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* represents a departure from the style of the typical law review, since each issue consists of a symposium on one legal topic of current interest to the profession. The *Law Forum* is faculty edited, and subjects are selected with the advice of a council of practicing lawyers chosen from throughout the state. The articles are prepared by leading lawyers, judges, and law teachers. In accordance with this plan, the *Law Forum* has now published more than thirty symposia covering diverse aspects of state and federal law, *e.g.*, real estate transactions, divorce and separate maintenance, antitrust law, administration of decedents' estates, appellate practice, labor relations, criminal procedure, and federal taxation.

Each issue also contains a student section consisting of notes, comments, and recent decisions. The student section is the responsibility of the Board of Student Editors.

COURSES FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS

As one of the leaders in the movement for continuing legal education, the College of Law has, since 1947, conducted a series of short courses designed to keep lawyers, judges, and teachers abreast of new develop-

ments in both substantive and procedural law. These courses are conducted at the University and serve to bring members of the profession into contact with the College, its faculty, and its students. Advanced students are admitted to the short course sessions.

Programs are planned by the faculty of the College in consultation with a statewide advisory council of practicing lawyers. The lectures are delivered by lawyers, judges, representatives of business and government, and law teachers. Discussion periods follow the lectures. Sessions are of two or three days' duration.

The short courses cover a wide range of subject matter, *e.g.*, recent courses have dealt with estate and tax planning, the law of oil and gas, defense of a criminal case, and the Illinois judicial system.

PARTICIPATION BY FACULTY MEMBERS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED BAR

In addition to participating in the work of the *Law Forum* and the courses for practicing lawyers, individual members of the faculty play an active role in all professional areas — American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, American Law Institute, American Judicature Society, Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Association of American Law Schools. These activities involve all members of the faculty and have ranged from the presidency of the American Judicature Society through reporter for the Joint Committee on Civil Procedure of the Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations to the chairmanship of and membership on a variety of committees and sections of the American and state bar associations. This participation keeps the faculty close to the best thinking in the profession and enriches the teaching program of the College.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The new building of the College offers the most modern of facilities for those members of the profession who are able to spend some time in the University community. The large library collection, arranged in open stacks, presents one of the best opportunities in the Middle West for legal research. Two offices are available for the use of visiting attorneys and judges, and dictation can be handled without disturbing the rest of the library. Recently acquired photostatic equipment makes possible the

copying of legal materials upon specific requests by members of the bar. This service is available at cost.

ADMISSION AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE LL.B. DEGREE

PRELEGAL STUDY

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also upon his proficiency in verbal expression, his comprehension and thinking, his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. Consequently, a student should not choose his prelegal studies with undue regard to minimum requirements. This period of pre-law-school education should be looked upon as a very important phase of one's preparation for a place in the legal profession.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. The faculty of the College of Law has prepared a pamphlet entitled *Education for a Career in Law* in which it suggests various courses and programs of study which are helpful in preparation for law study. A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the College of Law, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

ENTRANCE WITH A BACCALAUREATE DEGREE

Two alternative programs of prelegal college preparation are available to the student. He may first obtain a bachelor's degree from an approved undergraduate college. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a prospective tax lawyer may secure one in accountancy. Engineering and law,

agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

ENTRANCE WITH SENIOR STANDING

The second alternative is to enter the College of Law with senior standing after three years of prelegal study. This program permits the student to obtain his bachelor's degree after one year of law study if he is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science. This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

To be eligible to apply for admission to the College of Law, the applicant must meet the following requirements:

(1) He must either have obtained a bachelor's degree from an approved undergraduate college, or have completed three-fourths of the work required for such a degree (excluding non-theory courses).

(2) He must have a grade average of 3.5 in all college work taken. An applicant whose grade average is somewhat under 3.5 may be admitted if he presents sufficient evidence through the score he has made on the Law School Admission Test (described below) of capacity for law study. Such an applicant should call at the office of the Dean of the College of Law for an interview and an explanation of the conditions under which he may be admitted.

When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. An explanation of the University's method of grading appears on page 18 under the caption "Examinations and Grades."

Law School Admission Test. All applicants for admission to the College of Law are required to take the Law School Admission Test. The test is given four times a year, ordinarily in February, April, August, and November at various centers in the United States, and is administered

by the Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. For permission to take the test, applicants should write to the Educational Testing Service at the address indicated, requesting an application blank and bulletin of information. The bulletin lists the dates when applications must be filed, the specific days on which the test will be given and the places where the test may be taken. Applications for the test and ten dollars in fees must be received in the office of the Testing Service in New Jersey not later than two weeks prior to the date of the test.

The score secured on the test affords valuable evidence of the applicant's aptitude for law study and offers a basis for counseling him as to his plans. Since the test is designed to measure aptitude for law study and not knowledge of subject matter, no preparation for it is required. Applicants are urged to take the Law School Admission Test from four to six months in advance of their application for admission to the College of Law in order to facilitate an early decision on admission by the College of Law.

Application for Admission. Applications for admission should be filed on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of their prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois, and transcripts should be sent to that address directly from the registrars of the schools attended. Permits to enter are issued by the Dean of Admissions and Records of the University.

TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer up to two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit is given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

FOREIGN TRANSFER STUDENTS

Students from countries in which the law is based primarily upon a system other than the Anglo-American common law may be granted advanced standing not in excess of one year for work satisfactorily completed in the study of such foreign law. Such students must submit satisfactory evidence of fluency in the written and spoken use of English.

STUDENTS IN OTHER COLLEGES ELECTING LAW COURSES

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

CLASS HOURS AND ATTENDANCE

A full-time law student registers for fifteen hours a week, and special permission is necessary if he desires to register for more than fifteen hours a week. An exception to this is the second semester of the first year in which the program calls for sixteen hours. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student must average fifteen credit hours of study each semester for six semesters.

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examinations during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research. The letter grades entered at the end of each course and the value assigned thereto in computing grade averages are



Moot-Court Argument Before Illinois Supreme Court

as follows: A (5.0), Excellent; B (4.0), Good; C (3.0), Fair; D (2.0), Poor (lowest passing grade); E (1.0), Failure.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3.0 in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except his final year, he has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if in a semester when he is registered for fewer than eight hours he has not passed all his courses. A student who at the end of the final years has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: for an average grade of not less than 4.35, graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred are noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. There are presently forty-seven chapters established at the leading law schools of the country. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

HARKER PRIZES

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker, who for a period of fourteen years was Dean of the College, endowed annual prizes to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course and to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year. This fund has been augmented in memory of Judge Harker by his son, O. A. Harker, Jr.

WATERMAN PRIZES

Mrs. Henry Waterman has established an annual prize of \$150 in memory of her husband, Henry Waterman, who for many years practiced law in Illinois. From this sum awards are made to the winners of the Moot-Court Competition.

LAWYERS TITLE AWARD

The Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation annually awards \$100 to the graduating student who has attained the highest scholastic average in real property subjects.

OUTSTANDING SERVICE AWARD

The law student who makes the most valuable contribution to the extra-curricular program of the College of Law is selected each year by a specially designated faculty committee and awarded the Outstanding Service Plaque. Competition for this award, established by Delta Theta Phi, is open to all law students.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

To attain the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), all candidates must have

- (1) Studied law in residence for a minimum period equal to six semesters;
- (2) Secured passing grades in 90 semester hours of law courses;
- (3) Completed all required courses as set forth on pages 29 and 30;
- (4) Attained a weighted grade average of at least C (3.0) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University; and
- (5) Met the general requirements for graduation of the University (see Undergraduate Study catalog) if they have not previously received a baccalaureate degree from this or some other college or university.

GRADUATE STUDY

PROGRAMS OF GRADUATE STUDY

Programs of graduate study in law are offered to those who wish to deepen their understanding of the science and philosophy of law and to contribute to the fund of legal knowledge by the completion of original research. The program may be undertaken in preparation for a career in teaching, practice, or other field of service.

A graduate student should plan his program in conference with the Committee on Graduate Study and adapt his course of study to his individual needs. In all cases it will include an original research project, which may constitute a substantial part of his work. The research topic may be chosen from a wide field. The candidate may examine an area of law from an angle which is primarily analytical, functional, historical, or ethical, or he may base his research on published decisions, on direct observation of legal activities, on statistical records, or on other data. The study is conducted with the advice and supervision of one or more members of the faculty of the College. A candidate should, so far as possible, choose a field of research and ascertain the availability of faculty advisers in this field before the opening of the school year.

A student whose undergraduate study in law has been in systems based on the Anglo-American common law is eligible to apply for candidacy

for the degree of Master of Laws or Doctor of the Science of Law. A foreign lawyer whose prior law study has been in a system which is not based on the Anglo-American common law may in exceptional cases be admitted to candidacy for the LL.M. or the J.S.D., or such foreign lawyer may apply for candidacy for the degree of Master of Comparative Law. The M.C.L. program is designed to develop facility in the comparative method and to prepare a foreign lawyer to deal knowledgeably with Anglo-American problems.

The graduate student registers in the Graduate College and upon successful completion of his program of study is awarded the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.), the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.), or the degree of Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.).

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STUDY

For admission to graduate work as candidate for a degree, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from a law school approved by the University of Illinois and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Normally no student is admitted unless he has a grade average in all law work previously undertaken of 3.5, if a candidate for the master's degree, and of 4.0, if a candidate for the doctor's degree. An applicant for the doctor's degree must also present evidence that he has the capacity for independent research. Ordinarily this requirement may be met by the submission of satisfactory evidence of legal writing done either before or after receipt of the applicant's first law degree.

A student from another country must demonstrate sufficient fluency in the written and spoken use of English to benefit from study in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

To receive a degree for graduate study, a candidate must spend at least one year in residence. He must follow a course program approved by the Committee on Graduate Study of the College of Law and consisting of at least eight units of graduate work, of which at least two units must be in research if the student is a candidate for the master's degree, and four units in research if he is a candidate for the doctor's degree. He must secure a grade average of 3.5 for the master's degree and 4.0 for

the doctor's degree. He must submit a satisfactory thesis, which for the master's degree may be submitted during the year of residence and for the doctor's degree must be submitted between one and five years after the year of residence. For the doctor's degree, he must pass a final oral examination. Work done in fulfillment of requirements for the master's degree may also be credited to requirements for the doctor's degree.

FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships for graduate study are available for qualified applicants. The number and amount of these awards are fixed by the Committee on Graduate Study with regard to the experience and needs of the applicant.

In recent years the College of Law has been able to offer stipends ranging from \$1,200 to \$3,000 to highly qualified people. The attractiveness of these grants is enhanced by reason of the fact that fellowship holders are not required to pay tuition and certain other fees.

Annually three qualified law graduates are appointed as teaching fellows in the College of Law at a stipend of \$3,800 for the academic year. Their teaching schedules may be arranged to permit them to satisfy the residence requirements for a graduate degree within one calendar year. Teaching fellows are exempt from tuition and fees during the academic year.

The Scandinavian Fellowship Program offers an annual fellowship to an outstanding student from each of the five Northern European countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. These fellowships consist of a grant of \$1,500 for an academic year, plus exemption from tuition and fees.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW FORUM

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the student section in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of scholarship, writing, and research ability. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Membership in the Junior Bar Association is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. All the activities of the Association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers. Some of the standing committees that have extensive and important assignments affecting student activities and relations are the Ethics Council, Committee on Moot-Court Competitions, Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, Committee on Junior Bar Association Publications, Committee on Law Lectures, and Committee on Law Recognition Day.

The Honor System. The Junior Bar Ethics Council is in charge of administering the honor system in the College of Law. Since the students in the College are preparing for careers in a profession which respects honesty and integrity, the faculty leaves to the students the problem of controlling the conduct of the student body. One noteworthy feature of the honor system is that all examinations are unproctored.

Student Affairs Committee. The Student Affairs Committee provides an official liaison between the student organization and the faculty. This committee is comprised of both faculty and student representatives. The faculty members, one of whom serves as chairman, are appointed by the Dean of the College. The student members consist of the president of the Junior Bar Association and two students elected by the members of the Association. The committee transmits suggestions concerning student activities and faculty administration from students to faculty and from faculty to students.

LAW RECOGNITION DAY

An annual Law Recognition Day is held late in the spring semester for the purpose of recognizing student achievements during the year. This activity includes a dinner, attended by all students, faculty, and guests, at which time awards are made for high scholarship, moot-court competition, *Law Forum* work, and other activities.

MOOT-COURT COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a joint committee of advanced students and faculty members. First-year students participate in the opening round of the competition as a part of the course in legal writing each spring semester. Sixteen winners in the first round are eligible to compete in the second round the following fall, and four students are selected from the second round to participate in the final arguments the succeeding spring. The final arguments are heard by the members of the Illinois Supreme Court. The winners of the competition receive cash awards from the Henry Waterman Prize. The student who places first in the final argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

Two national law fraternities — Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi — and one national law sorority — Kappa Beta Pi — are now active at the University. These organizations do not maintain houses but they do carry on an organized program for their members, including luncheons, dinners, talks by leading members of the bar, and discussion groups.

EXPENSES AND AID

FEES

The following fees are payable each semester by students registered in the College of Law:

	<i>Amount per Semester</i>
<i>Tuition fee</i>	
<i>Law students who are residents of Illinois.....</i>	<i>\$75.00</i>
<i>Law students who are not residents of Illinois....</i>	<i>250.00</i>
<i>Illini Union service charge.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>
<i>Library fee</i>	<i>12.00</i>
<i>Hospital-medical-surgical insurance fee.....</i>	<i>8.00</i>



Lounge and Hall in Classroom Wing

A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University hospital-medical-surgical insurance fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships are available exclusively to law students. Applications should be made to the Dean of the College of Law by April 1, if possible.

Scholarships for Beginning Law Students. The College of Law has a number of scholarships for beginning law students which are awarded to applicants who have outstanding college records and who are in financial need. The stipend for each of these scholarships is \$250 for the school year, plus tuition. These scholarships may be renewed in the second and third years depending on the scholastic attainment of the student.

Scholarships for Advanced Law Students. The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an addi-

tional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

(1) The scholarships are given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

(2) To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters and have taken at least twenty-six hours of work of which not less than twenty hours must have been in law courses.

(3) A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

Harker Memorial Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible for admission to or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926 and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-21.

Herrick Memorial Scholarships. Scholarships for needy and deserving students are available under the Herrick Memorial Fund. This fund was created in 1951 in the memory of Judge Lott R. Herrick, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1933-37.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarships. Scholarships are available to meritorious students from a special grant by the Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation to the University of Illinois Foundation.

Harno Scholarships. Alumni of the College of Law, through contributions to the University of Illinois Foundation, have created the Harno Scholarship Fund in honor of the Dean Emeritus of the College, Albert J. Harno. Scholarships under this fund are available to qualified students.

OTHER SCHOLARSHIPS

There are a number of general University scholarships which are available to all students including those registered in the College of Law.

Information about these scholarships may be obtained from the Director of the Undergraduate Scholarship Program, 105 Administration Building (East), Urbana, Illinois.

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Generous fellowships are available to a limited number of promising graduate students who wish to take work toward graduate degrees in law. For additional information see page 23.

LOAN FUNDS

The University has a number of loan funds which have been established for the benefit of worthy students in need of financial aid. These funds are available to law students; however, loans are not ordinarily made to students during their first year at the University. Application blanks may be obtained from the offices of the Bursar, the Dean of Men, and the Dean of Women.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is generally inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year. If a student can not attend law school except on some basis of self-support, he should register for a reduced program.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 232 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

PLACEMENT SERVICE

The College of Law maintains a placement service. While many students have positions in the practice of law awaiting them on their graduation, a substantial number must find openings for themselves or be assisted in securing connections through their school. It is taken for granted that an older lawyer or a law firm in taking a young associate into the office will wish to exercise great care as to the individual employed. It is equally important for the young lawyer—for his own well-being and development in the profession—to make a satisfactory connection with a lawyer or law firm. The placement service is under the supervision of a staff member who devotes a substantial part of his time to this assignment.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The University of Illinois College of Law Alumni Association, consisting of former students and the faculty of the College of Law, was formally organized in 1926. The object of this Association is to “foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the graduates and former students of the College of Law of the University of Illinois and to effect united action in promoting the welfare of the College of Law.” This Association affords a means by which the College may maintain contact with its former students and by which they may maintain contact with the College and with each other. An annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held at the College of Law building before the homecoming football game each fall.

CURRICULUM

REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED COURSES

The first year of law study consists of the following required courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301 — Contracts A	3	Law 302 — Contracts B.	3
Law 303 — Torts A	2	Law 304 — Torts B	3
Law 305 — Judicial Remedies	3	Law 308 — Property B	3
Law 307 — Property A	3	Law 310 — Constitutional Law	3
Law 309 — Criminal Law	3	Law 316 — Moot Court.	1
Law 315 — Legal Writing and Research. . .	1	Law 320 — Business Associations	3

Students who are in their second year of law study are advised to register in the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 323 — Administrative Law	3	Law 322 — Commercial Law I.	4
Law 324 — Corporations	3	Law 326 — Evidence	3
Law 325 — Pleading	3	Law 346 — Future Interests	3
Law 328 — Income Taxation	3	Law 352 — Taxation of Gratuitous	
Law 329 — Decedents' Estates and Trusts . . .	3	Transfers	2

It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take the course in Legal Accounting prior to taking Corporations and Income Taxation.

As a condition to graduation, all students are required to obtain credit in at least one seminar course. These courses are generally taken in the senior year. Subject to maximum enrollment limitations, the student may satisfy this requirement by electing one of the following:

- Law 371 — Seminar: Commercial Law
- Law 372 — Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy
- Law 373 — Seminar: The Legislative Processes
- Law 374 — Seminar: Federal Taxation
- Law 376 — Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems
- Law 378 — Seminar: Conflict of Laws
- Law 379 — Seminar: Land Use
- Law 380 — Seminar: Estate Planning
- Law 381 — Seminar: Labor Arbitration
- Law 384 — Seminar: International Transactions

A further requirement for graduation is one course in legal theory or philosophy selected from the following:

- Law 348 — International Law
- Law 351 — Jurisprudence
- Law 359 — Legal History
- Law 382 — Comparative Law
- Law 383 — Law and Society

SUMMER SESSION

The summer program includes a number of standard law courses. However, in a few courses each summer the student is offered a change of pace from the traditional case method of instruction. The solution of problems, counseling, negotiation, planning, and drafting are featured in these courses, with law-office and courtroom conditions simulated. The student is given experience in coming to grips with a legal controversy in its initial stages and following it through to its conclusion. Courses of this sort which have been offered in recent summers are:

- Law 361 — Problems and Procedures in Office Practice
- Law 363 — Probate Practice
- Law 365 — Federal Tax Problems
- Law 366 — Organizing an Illinois Corporation
- Law 367 — Problems in Commercial Transactions

SCHEDULE OF COURSE OFFERINGS IN 1960-62

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301 — Contracts A	3	Law 301 — Contracts A	3
Law 303 — Torts A	2	Law 302 — Contracts B	3
Law 305 — Judicial Remedies	3	Law 303 — Torts A	2
Law 307 — Property A	3	Law 304 — Torts B	3
Law 309 — Criminal Law	3	Law 308 — Property B	3
Law 315 — Legal Writing and Research . . .	1	Law 310 — Constitutional Law	3
		Law 316 — Moot Court	1
		Law 320 — Business Associations	3

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

Law 320 — Business Associations	3	Law 322 — Commercial Law I	4
Law 323 — Administrative Law	3	Law 324 — Corporations	3
Law 325 — Pleading	3	Law 326 — Evidence	3
Law 328 — Income Taxation	3	Law 346 — Future Interests	3
Law 329 — Decedents' Estates and Trusts . .	3	Law 352 — Taxation of Gratuitous Transfers	2

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD YEAR

Law 330 — Restitution	3	Law 331 — Legislation	3
Law 333 — Persons	2	Law 334 — Criminal Law Administration and Procedure	2
Law 337 — Commercial Law II	2	Law 335 — Trials and Appeals	3
Law 338 — Insurance	3	Law 340 — Municipal Corporations	2
Law 339 — Conflict of Laws	4	Law 342 — Mortgages	3
Law 341 — Oil and Gas	3	Law 351 — Jurisprudence	3
Law 347 — Labor Law	3	Law 353 — Corporation Finance and Securities	2
Law 348 — International Law	3	Law 354 — Real Estate Practice	2
Law 349 — State and Local Taxation	2	Law 355 — Trade Regulation	3
Law 350 — The Legal Profession	1	Law 356 — Federal Courts	3
Law 357 — Legal Accounting	2	Law 358 — Social Legislation and the Employee	3
Law 360 — Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2	Law 359 — Legal History	3
Law 383 — Law and Society	3	Law 360 — Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice	2
		Law 362 — Practice Court	2
		Law 382 — Comparative Law	3

Note: In 1960-61 the following courses were offered for a different credit value: Law 303, 3 hours; Law 305, 4 hours; and Law 329, 4 hours.

Law 321, Bills and Notes, 3 hours; Law 337, Sales, 3 hours; and Law 345, Suretyship, 2 hours, were offered as separate courses.

SEMINAR COURSES

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 371 — Seminar: Commercial Law	2	Law 373 — Seminar: The Legislative Processes	2
Law 372 — Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy	2	Law 374 — Seminar: Federal Taxation	2
Law 376 — Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems	2	Law 378 — Seminar: Conflict of Laws	2
Law 379 — Seminar: Land Use	2	Law 380 — Seminar: Estate Planning	2
Law 384 — Seminar: International Transactions	2	Law 381 — Seminar: Labor Arbitration	2

RESEARCH COURSES

Law 391-394 — Legal Problems	1	Law 391-394 — Legal Problems	1
Law 399 — Research in Special Topics . . 1 to 4		Law 399 — Research in Special Topics . . 1 to 4	

GRADUATE COURSES

Law 400 — Seminar: Legal Education	1/2 unit	Law 499 — Graduate Thesis	1/2 to 2 units
Law 499 — Graduate Thesis	1/2 to 2 units		

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Following is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parentheses.

FIRST-YEAR COURSES

301-302. Contracts A and B. Patterson, Goble & Jones, *Cases on Contracts* (4th ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Mr. Davis.

303-304. Torts A and B. Gregory & Kalven, *Cases on Torts*. Basic course in civil wrongs, including negligence, liability without fault, intentional infliction of emotional harm, right of privacy, libel and slander, tort liability of owners and occupiers of land, unfair commercial practices, and the impact of insurance on tort liability. (5). Mr. Proehl and Mr. Metzger.

305. Judicial Remedies. Cribbet, *Cases and Materials on Judicial Remedies*. Introduction to civil procedure, common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, nature of equity jurisprudence, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, fusion of law and equity, statutory remedies. (3). Mr. Stone.

307-308. Property A and B. Cribbet, Fritz & Johnson, *Cases on Property*. The concept of property, acquisition of private property, recognized property interests (personal, real, estates in land), gratuitous transfer of property interests, commercial transfers (sale, lease), the use of property. (6). Mr. Cribbet.

309. Criminal Law. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (4th ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Mr. Bowman.

310. Constitutional Law. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (6th ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (3). Mr. Sullivan.

315. Legal Writing and Research. Principal emphasis of course is on development and improvement of skills in legal writing. Assignments may include brief writing, and preparation of legal memoranda or opinions. Training in legal bibliography. (1). Mr. Cohn, Mr. Stone, and Teaching Assistants.

316. Moot Court. Further training in legal writing with principal emphasis on the preparation of an appellate brief. This course is integrated with the moot-court competition. (1). Mr. Cohn and Teaching Assistants.

SECOND-YEAR COURSES

320. Business Associations. Latty, *Introduction to Business Associations*, and Latty & Frampton, *Basic Business Associations* (2d ed.) (mimeographed). The fundamental legal consequences to principals, agents, and third parties of association in various types of business transactions and in various forms of business enterprise. (3). Mr. Frampton.

321. Bills and Notes. Hawkland, *Cases on Bills and Notes*. Formal requisites of negotiability; transfer; holder in due course; equities and defenses; liability of parties; discharge. (3). Mr. Hawkland. (Given in 1960-61; not given in 1961-62.)

322. Commercial Law I. Hawkland, *Cases on Bills and Notes*, and Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (3d ed.). A study of the major problems involved in modern commerce, the legal and non-legal tools that are available for solving these problems, and the traditional solutions which have been hammered out. Particular emphasis upon the law of sales, negotiable instruments, banks and banking, letters of credit, bulk sales and fraudulent conveyances, documents of title, and security transactions. (4). Mr. Hawkland.

323. Administrative Law. Gellhorn & Byse, *Cases on Administrative Law* (3d ed.). The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Mr. Cohn and Mr. Sullivan.

324. Corporations. Lattin & Jennings, *Cases on Corporations* (3d ed.). Promotion and organization of corporations and the rights and liabilities of officers, directors, and shareholders. It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take Law 357 before taking this course. (3). Mr. Frampton.

325. Pleading. Cleary, *Cases on Pleading* (2d ed.). Obtaining information and forming issues in advance of trial. (3). Mr. Cleary.

326. Evidence. McCormick, *Cases on Evidence* (3d ed.). Principles governing the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence. (3). Mr. Cleary.

328. Income Taxation. Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (5th ed.), and Commerce Clearing House, *Federal Taxation: Current Law and Practice*. A study of federal income tax problems relating to business and investment transactions. Subjects treated include the concept of taxable income, allowable deductions, accounting for income and deductions, capital gains, partnership operations, corporate distributions and reorganizations, and tax procedure. It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take Law 357 before taking this course. (3). Mr. Young.

329. Decedents' Estates and Trusts. Scoles, *Problems and Materials on Decedents' Estates and Trusts* (mimeographed). A study of the gratuitous disposition of property by intestacy, by will and by inter vivos gifts and trusts, including administration of decedents' estates and trusts. (3). Mr. Scoles.

COURSES NORMALLY ELECTED IN THE THIRD YEAR

330. Restitution. Wade, *Cases on Restitution*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3).

331. Legislation. Horack, *Cases and Materials on Legislation* (2d ed.). A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes and their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Mr. Cohn.

333. Persons. Jacobs & Goebel, *Cases and Materials on Domestic Relations* (3d ed.). Creation and dissolution of the family unit and relations between members thereof; marriage, separation, divorce, rights and duties of spouses and means for their enforcement, legal capacity of wife and infant. (2). Mr. Carlston.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (4th ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law; a study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Mr. Bowman.

335. Trials and Appeals. McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (3d ed.), and *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for United States District Courts*. Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Mr. Stone.



Courtroom

337. Sales. Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (3d ed.). A study of the following legal incidents of the sale of goods viewed in the contemporary commercial context: concept of title, estoppel and fraud, documents of title, performance of the contract, warranties, remedies of parties, sales financing. (3). Mr. Hawkland. (Given in 1960-61; not given in 1961-62.)

337. Commercial Law II. Selected problems in modern commercial law and practice. (2). Mr. Hawkland. (First given in 1961-62.)

338. Insurance. Patterson, *Cases on Insurance* (3d ed.). Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interests; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability; the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Mr. Davis.

339. Conflict of Laws. Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold & Reese, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (4th ed.). Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Mr. Holt.

340. Municipal Corporations. Antieau, *Seasongood's Cases on Municipal Corporations* (3d ed.). Creation and organization; powers; city planning and zon-

ing; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Mr. Kneier.

341. Oil and Gas. Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; transfer of oil and gas interests; rents and royalties; public regulation of the production of oil and gas. (3). Mr. Metzger.

342. Mortgages. Osborne, *Property Security* (2d ed.). A study of real estate mortgages. (3). Mr. Holt.

343. Admiralty. Morrison & Stumberg, *Cases on Admiralty*. Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; the maritime lien; carriage of goods; salvage; general average; collision; claims of seamen; limitation of liability; application of state law; sovereign responsibility; choice of law. (3). Mr. Davis.

344. Creditors' Rights. Hanna & McLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (5th ed.), and Hanna & McLachlan, *Bankruptcy Act of 1898 as Amended with Annotations* (6th ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Mr. Hawkland.

345. Suretyship. Walsh & Simpson, *Cases on Security Transactions*, Vol. I. Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Mr. Holt. (Given in 1960-61; not given in 1961-62.)

346. Future Interests. Simes, *Case and Materials on the Law of Future Interests*. (2d ed. 1951). A study of the validity and effect of gratuitous dispositions of assets in which enjoyment is postponed, restrained, or long continued; classification of future interests; construction; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities and related restrictions. (3). Mr. Scoles.

347. Labor Law. Cox, *Cases on Labor Law* (4th ed.). The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts. (3). Mr. Fleming.

348. International Law. Briggs, *The Law of Nations* (2d ed.). The nature, sources, and subjects of international law, its place in the control of international society, and an examination of the law of jurisdiction, territory, recognition and succession of states, rights and immunities of states in foreign courts, diplomatic immunities, treaties, protection of citizens abroad, settlement of international disputes, war and neutrality, the United Nations, and the International Court of Justice. (3). Mr. Carlston.

349. State and Local Taxation. Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation; the general property tax and its administration; taxpayers' remedies; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions; problems of jurisdiction to tax. (2). Mr. Young.

350. The Legal Profession. Trumbull, *Materials on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility*. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Mr. Sullivan.

351. Jurisprudence. Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. The place of law in society, the goals and methods of law, the nature of law, relation of law and social science. (3). Mr. Carlston.

352. Taxation of Gratuitous Transfers. Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (5th ed.), and Commerce Clearing House, *Federal Taxation: Current Law and Practice*. Various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including a study of federal estate and gift taxes, the Illinois inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. Attention is given to tax planning in the distribution of wealth. (2). Mr. Young.

353. Corporation Finance and Securities. Lattin & Jennings, *Cases on Corporations* (3d ed.). Drafting provisions of preferred shares; counseling problems requiring written memoranda on the application of state and federal securities laws to the marketing of securities and on the effect of statutes and decisions on distribution of dividends, redemption and purchase of shares, and recapitalization, reorganization, and dissolution of corporations. Law 324 is a prerequisite. (2). Mr. Frampton.

354. Real Estate Practice. Practice work in the conduct of modern real estate transactions, including typical problems in the examination of an abstract of title and the negotiation and drafting of leases, contracts of sale, deeds, escrow agreements, opinions of title, etc. (2). Mr. Cribbet.

355. Trade Regulation. Handler, *Cases and Other Materials on Trade Regulation* (2d ed.). Antitrust law, control of restrictive business practices, monopoly, unfair competition, trademarks, price discrimination, resale price maintenance, Federal Trade Commission. (3). Mr. Carlston.

356. Federal Courts. Hart & Wechsler, *The Federal Courts and the Federal System*, and Hart & Wechsler, *The Judicial Code and Rules of Procedure in the Federal Courts* (students' revision, 1958 ed.). The federal judicial system; relationship of federal and state law; jurisdiction of federal courts and their relation to state tribunals. It is recommended that students take Law 325 and 339 before enrolling in Law 356. (3). Mr. Stone.

357. Legal Accounting. Dohr, Thompson & Warren, *Accounting and the Law* (2d ed.). An examination and analysis of accounting principles and practices in relation to law. This course is open to students who have not had more than one year of college accounting. It is recommended that those students who have had no college accounting take this course prior to taking Law 324 or 328. (2). Mr. Lukas.

358. Social Legislation and the Employee. Aaron & Others, *Employment Relations and the Law*. Analysis of the legal protection furnished individual employees through workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, social security, fair labor standards, and similar legislation. (3). Mr. Fleming.

359. Legal History. Radcliffe & Cross, *The English Legal System* (3d ed.), and Hurst, *The Growth of American Law*. The development of the common-law system in England and America: the origin and growth of English legal thought, legal doctrine and legal institutions; the history of real property, contracts and torts; the origin and development of courts, legislation, equity, the doctrine of precedent; the evolution of the legal profession; the reception of the common law in America. (3).

360. Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice. A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Mr. Thomas.

361. Problems and Procedures in Office Practice. A practical course in preparation for negotiations, office conferences, and settlement procedures, with emphasis on particular areas of practice. (1). Members of the staff.

362. Practice Court. Practice work in the conduct of litigation in the trial court. (2). Mr. Cleary.

363. Probate Practice. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1).

365. Federal Tax Problems. Selected income, estate, and gift tax problems encountered in the general practice involving both substantive and procedural questions. (1). Mr. Young.

366. Organizing an Illinois Corporation. Members of the class, acting as counsel for different shareholders, plan and negotiate a pre-incorporation agreement, organize an Illinois corporation, preparing all necessary papers and forms, issue shares, and hold the organization meetings of shareholders and directors, drafting the minutes and other documents required in connection with the meetings. Some typical legal problems encountered by newly organized corporations are presented for advice and solution of class members acting as corporation counsel. (1). Mr. Frampton.

367. Problems in Commercial Transactions. Solution of problems and drafting of instruments relating to selected areas of commercial law. (1).

368. Problems of Juvenile Offenders. A study of the legal problems involved in the apprehension, disposition, and control of juvenile offenders under (1) family (juvenile) court acts, (2) youth correction authority acts, and (3) the criminal laws. (1). Mr. Bowman.

SEMINAR COURSES

371. Seminar: Commercial Law. A study of current commercial law problems with emphasis on recent statutory developments; an investigation of the

impact of formal commercial law rules on actual business practices. (2). Mr. Hawkland.

372. Seminar: Legal Aspects of Atomic Energy. An examination of the problems of primary interest to lawyers in the control, development, and use of nuclear energy, with individual research and reporting projects on the lawyer's role in dealing with those problems. (2). Mr. Frampton.

373. Seminar: The Legislative Processes. Analysis of the legislative processes in the Congress and the state legislatures, the growth of statutory law; assigned problems for individual research and bill-drafting, with emphasis on the development of professional skills in this field. (2). Mr. Cohn.

374. Seminar: Federal Taxation. Bittker, *Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders*, and Commerce Clearing House, *Federal Taxation: Current Law and Practice*. Income tax problems relating to the form of business organization, business operations, and various business and investment transactions. Income, estate, and gift tax problems in estate planning, and estate and trust administration. Selected research projects. (2). Mr. Young.

376. Seminar: Current Constitutional Problems. An intensive study of current constitutional law problems; civil rights litigation; regulation and taxation of interstate commerce. (2). Mr. Sullivan.

378. Seminar: Conflict of Laws. Research problems in conflict of laws. (2). Mr. Holt.

379. Seminar: Land Use. Horack & Nolan, *Land Use Controls*. Current problems in public and private control of land use, including the interrelationship of zoning, nuisance law, restrictive covenants, etc., as tools of city planning; redevelopment authorities as devices for slum clearance and community development; the growing problems of water rights law. (2). Mr. Cribbet.

380. Seminar: Estate Planning. A problem and research seminar developing methods of analysis and corrective procedures in lifetime and testamentary planning. (2). Mr. Scoles.

381. Seminar: Labor Arbitration. Analysis of the nature and function of arbitration as a device for settling disputes between labor and management. Practice, procedures, and substantive issues involved. Assigned problems. (2). Mr. Fleming.

382. Comparative Law. von Mehren, *The Civil Law System*, and Looper, *Materials in Comparative Law* (mimeographed). A comparative analysis of the three basic institutions of private law: tort, contract, and property. The solutions arrived at in the common law system are contrasted with the solutions arrived at in the civil law system and in the Soviet legal system. (3).

383. Law and Society. An examination of some important ideas concerning the nature of law and the role of law in society. (3). Mr. Fleming.

384. Seminar: International Transactions. Legal problems of international trade, including export-import, direct and portfolio investment, licensing of intangibles, and foreign operations (2). Mr. Proehl.

RESEARCH COURSES

391-392-393-394. Legal Problems. Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Mr. Proehl and members of the staff.

399. Research in Special Topics. Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with the instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the staff.

GRADUATE COURSES

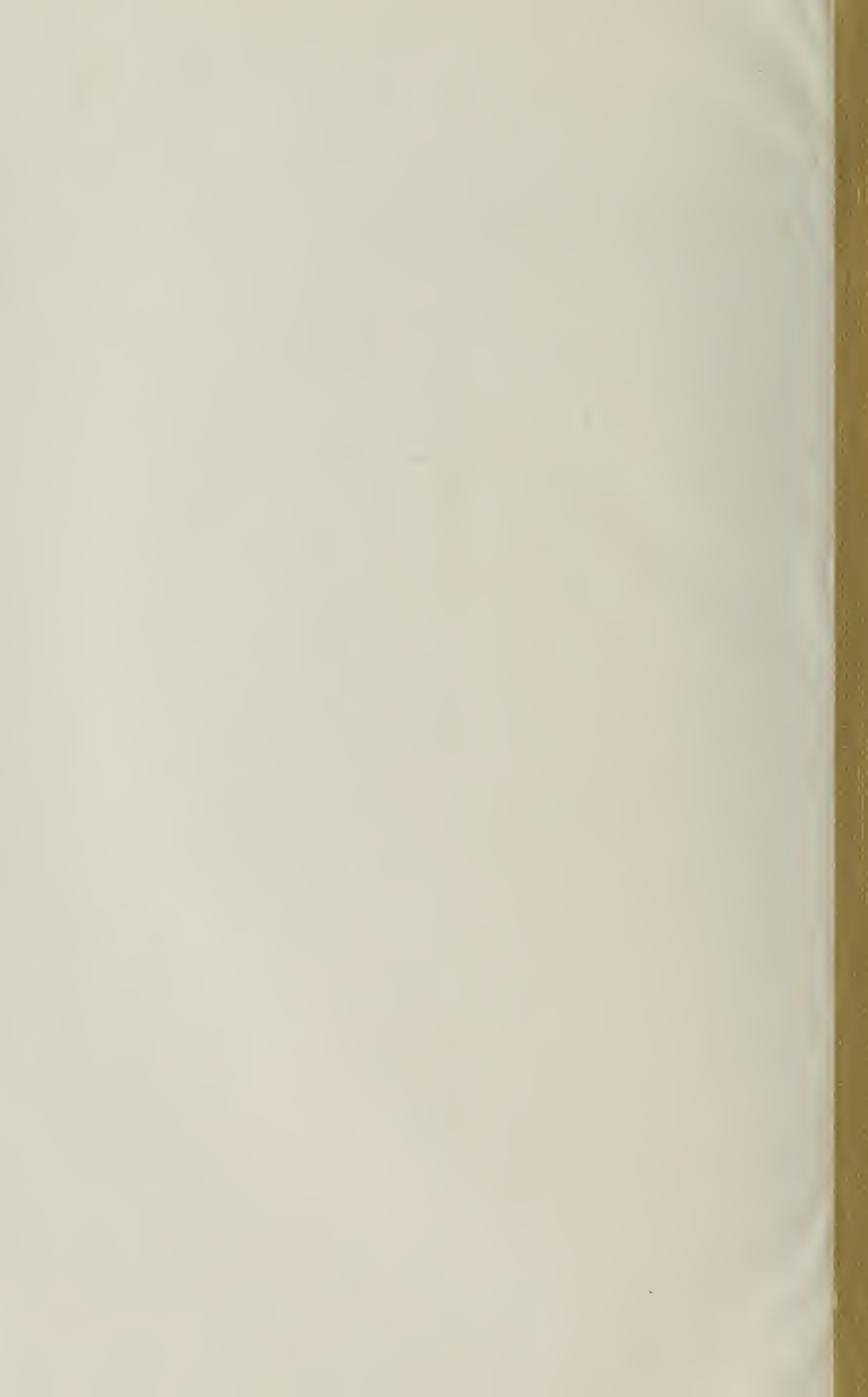
400. Seminar: Legal Education. Problems in legal education, curricula, teaching materials, methods of teaching, the place and function of individual courses in the law school program. (½ unit). Mr. Scoles and Mr. Sullivan.

499. Graduate Thesis. (½ to 2 units). Members of the staff.

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

Friedrich-Blessing: pages 8, 12, 26, 35.

University Photography Laboratory: cover, 19.



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